ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,091—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
P.L.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
P.L.INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4232	C. L. Daniel	25th ,,
P.L.ORIENTAL	6384	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th ,,
P.L. BRITANIA	6525	J. I. Parfitt	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4232	C. L. Daniel	23rd ,,
P.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. H. Andrews	30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
P.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th ,,

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked P.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to receive Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28t Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	....., Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasserich	4,215	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Oct.
MELUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 180

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 31, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, ...GON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

...s.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
...	Schmitz.	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

...NGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE ...IAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

...are now in a position to issue ...TS available for one way by the ...es, and the return voyage by ...t Reduced Fares. This arrange... ...e cases, of special advantage ...months' privilege leave. ...pply to

..., Acting Agent. ...Esplanade Road, Bombay.

... AND CO., ...GENTS. ...oad. ...ll House Street. ...d. ...ce, S.W. ...et. ... Joseph. ...ll

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 9th Sept.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 4th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 3rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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FOR SALE.

A PAIR for STYLISH BAY WALER COBS, very handsome, fast and quiet in single and double Harness, about 14-3 and believed to be sound. Also a very light and pretty MAIL PHAETON, by Simson and Company, of Madras; and a set of neat silver-plated patent leather HARNESS, specially made to order by Messrs. Badham, Pile and Company. The whole turnout complete. Apply to

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Veterinary Surgeon, Gowalia Tank Road.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

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D.B., C.F., 12 Bore, double grip action Rebounding Locks engraved.
Cash from Rs. 136. Credit from Rs. 152.

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Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Terrebene Soap	Champhorated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
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Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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These can be recommended as good smokes:—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50 with rings		per box	11	0
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Little Devils do.	50	do.	,,	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		,,	6	8
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The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY next, the 4th Instant, at 5-30 P.M., to accord a PUBLIC WELCOME to Mr. DINSHA EDULJI WACHA and Professor G. K. GOKHLE, who have returned from England after having given their evidence before the Royal Commission on the Administration of Indian Expenditure.

N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

2nd September, 1897.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH AT 6 P.M.

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN.

Will give one of their

SHAKESPEARIAN AND DRAMATIC.

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AT 5-30 AND 9-30 P.M.,

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ENTERTAINMENT AT G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE ON SATURDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 4TH, at 9 P.M.

The Programme will consist of a Commedietta by

MR. AND MRS. J. H. NUNN,

And a Farce by several

BOMBAY AMATEURS,

Who have kindly given their assistance.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 (forty) per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be payable on application at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, HORNBY ROW Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 6th Proximo, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 2nd Proximo, on production of share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 9th Proximo (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board,

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

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Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, TIMBER, DOORS AND WINDOWS, RAFTERS, TILES BRICKS STONE SLABS, IRON PIPES, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd, instant, at 2 p.m., at the Piru Lane, Bhendy Bazaar, a large quantity of old beams, posts, purlins joists, rafters, doors and windows with frames, ladders, railings bricks, country tiles, stone slabs' rubble stones, iron and earthen pipes, corrugated iron sheets, &c., &c.

Also at 4 p.m., at 2nd Duncan Cross Road (Koombarwada Gully), a lot of old timber pieces, doors and windows, bricks, &c.

Also on MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., at or near the Musjid Bunder Station, Mandvie, a lot of old posts, rafters, &c.

Also at 2-30 p.m., at Old Bengalpoora Street, opposite the Pattan Road, a lot of country tiles.

Also at 3 p.m., at Hamalwadi near the old Dhobi Talao Market, a quantity of old beams, posts, purlins, joists, rafters doors and windows, ladders, bricks country tiles, stone slabs, rubble stones, iron pipes, &c.

Also at 4-45 p.m., at Colaba Foreshore, near the Colaba station, a lot of old wood pieces, rafters and tiles,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MAHABLESHWAR CLUB will be held in the Poona Gymkhana, on the 21th September next, at 9 A.M.

CHAS. MONKS,
Honorary Secretary, Mahableshwar Club.

Poona, 22nd August, 1897.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TEAK WOOD.

THE AGENT and Chief Engineer, Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway is prepared to receive Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings and Squares.

Specification of quantities, terms and conditions of contract may be had on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAS. ROBBS,
Loco and Carr: Supdt., Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.

Loco: Superintendent's Office, Bareilly, dated 28th August, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

C. E. A.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE Honorary Secretary of the CIVIL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION desires to inform the Members of the Result of the VOTING upon the question of the reconstitution of the Association upon a larger and more professional basis.

In favour of his proposal for reconstitution the Honorary Secretary has obtained a majority of three-fourths of the Votes as compared with one-fourth against his proposal.

As he does not consider this majority to be large enough to warrant his carrying out his proposed reorganization scheme, and perhaps thereby causing a serious schism amongst the Members; and as he undertook the Honorary Secretaryship in December last on the clear understanding that he was to attempt to reorganize the Association with a view to its conversion into an "INDIAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS," professional matters being brought into prominence and service matters taking a secondary place; and as personally he fails to see the utility of keeping things going upon their present lines; he has come to the following decision.

Unless before the 31st of October next, some apparently suitable Member of the Association comes forward with an offer to take things off his hand, he will make over all papers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, to be held at the disposal of the Council of the Association.

HON. SECY.,
Civil Engineers' Association,
(ADDRESS) care of GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 150,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Veslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 75 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,

FAMOUS WHISKY DISTILLERS,

GREENOCK AND LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Thorne's O. B. G. Whisky (in Special shaped Bottles)

THORNE'S BLAIRMORE WHISKY.

Fresh Consignments to Hand.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Rood, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundations of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 8 and Pekoe Dust, As. 6 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

TO COMMEMORATE

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
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THE

ST. JAMES'S BUDGET

(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR

ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising the Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. [illegible], Manager.

GOLD AND SILVER LACE MANUFACTURERS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, [illegible], &c.,

BULLIONS of every description for

Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID,

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1[illegible]

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 46, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,

G. TROST,
Ma[illegible]

HAND-BOOK.

OF

GIRAS AND GUARA[illegible]

BEING a Compilation of De[illegible]

Questions regarding Giras, Wa[illegible]
ted Rights with an Introductory Ac[illegible]
to Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Ro[illegible]
Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE[illegible]

Packing[illegible]

To be had at the "[illegible]

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 9 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the

NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

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HOME in the family of Dr [illegible] or two boys, attending the Royal [illegible] in Wiesbaden. Residence in healthy situation, private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to [illegible]

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WELL[illegible]
Tak[illegible]
its own gr[illegible]
Moderate[illegible]
mer[illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 2-34m., 3-23a. Low water, 8-3m., 8-24a.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 1 p.m.
Surat City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Bible Studies, Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder. 5

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance was 141, and admissions 1,736; the prevailing diseases being diarrhœa, dysentery, and malarial fever.

REPORTED THEFT OF A WATCH.—Miss A. Abbott, residing at Victoria Road, reported to the police, on Monday evening, that some time during Wednesday last her gold double-case hunting watch with a chain attached, of the value of Rs. 75, was stolen from her bedroom.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—In aid of this fund, the needs of which were recently pointed out in these columns by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Nunn will give a Shakespearian and dramatic recital at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. This will be the last recital of these talented performers in Bombay, as they proceed next day to Rajkote, and in view of the praiseworthy object of the recital there should be a large audience.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Socotra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Saturday, the 4th instant.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daressalem, Tanga, Mosambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Reunion, Tambave St. Marie, Diego Swarez, Mayotte, Majunga, and Nosibe, per extra s. s. Nowshera, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 4th instant.

BURGLARY AT MARINE LANE.—Rameshwar Binshan, a grain merchant, residing at Marine Lane, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night his shop was broken into, an entrance having been effected through a hole made in the wall at the back of the shop, facing the sweeper's gully, and property consisting of currency, notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 148, stolen from a small box, which had been kept in the shop and which appears to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Yesterday, on receipt of melancholy news of the death, at Bombay, of Mr. Waman Abajee Modak, all the English and Vernacular schools at Thana were closed, out of respect to his memory. He was Head Master of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School for some time.—A house-to-house visitation was carried out by the Plague officers (Mr. Shepherd, Dr. Dadina, and Miss Chandra Bayi) at Kalyan on Saturday. Four new cases of bubonic plague were discovered and removed to the Segregation Hospital. The total mortality at Kalyan was 21 on Saturday last. It is reported that the residents of the town are now leaving for the outlying villages on account of the spread of the epidemic at that station.—A native Christian, named Almeida, died of the bubonic plague at Khatarwady, in Thana, on Saturday. Chinto Punt, shastri of Withoba's Temple, died of cholera, near the "Arnodaya" Press, on Sunday last.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a Hindu woman, named Rajabai, aged about twenty years, residing at 5th Lane, Kamatipura, was going along the Gingham Road in company of her husband, Ramjee Rajaram. When they approached the Dhobie Talao Tank, the woman, who was walking a few paces behind her husband, suddenly threw herself in the tank. A man, named Appa Bheeva, who is employed to keep the tank clean, and was close by in a little boat, heard a splash in the water and raised an alarm. A policeman repaired to the spot, jumped in, dived after the woman, and with the assistance of another sepoy and Appa Bheeva, the woman was lifted out of the water into the boat. A rope was lowered and made fast under the woman's arm and she was taken out of the tank. She was immediately conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state. The woman was detained under treatment, and she has been progressing favourably. From enquiries it appears that the husband suspected Rajabai of infidelity, which was undoubtedly the cause of her having attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the tank.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NATIVE CHRISTIAN WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mary Grace, a Madrasee native Christian widow, aged about twenty-five years, employed as an ayah in the service of Surgeon-Captain Wilkins, and residing at the Sirdar Mansions, Apollo Bunder. For a couple of days previous to her death, the deceased had been complaining of pain in her stomach. About 8 o'clock, on Monday night, she left the Mansions and at a quarter to 11 o'clock was found lying unconscious in front of the place. She was put in a victoria and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on the following day. From the post-mortem examination, made by Mr. Dias, the Acting House Surgeon, it appears that two of her ribs on the left side had been fractured, and the spleen ruptured. It was stated that the deceased, while going down the spiral staircase, was suddenly seized with a fit of giddiness and fell down on to the landing, sustaining the above injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE JUMA MUSJID DISPUTE.

SARDAR HAJI COMAR JAMAL presided at a meeting of the leaders of the Sunni Jamat, which included representatives of the Kokani, held yesterday afternoon, at the Muzaffahad, to submit a respectful representation to the High Court in connection with the revised scheme for the future management of the affairs. The meeting was largely attended and the proceedings were conducted in a quiet and intelligent manner. The object of the meeting was to declare that they took exception to the scheme being left for approval to the Kokani Jamat only, as the Juma Musjid was evidently an endowment of the Mahomedan community, and that, therefore, it was unwise to leave the entire management thereof to the Kokani Jamat, which after all is a small section of the community. The meeting was unanimous in the opinion that it was impolitic and unwise that the control and management of the affairs of the Musjid and of the charities be vested in Kokanis only. They were of opinion that the words Mahomedan community should be inserted in lieu of the words Kokani Jamab occurring in the judgment of the scheme. Amongst those present were:—Kazi Mahomedali Murghay; Nazmudin Tyebji; Amirudin Tyebji; Futah Ali Shaik Ahmed; Nawab Mo-shun-ul Mulk; Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed; Sardar Cassum Mitha; Fatehmahamed Rahimtulla; Ali Mahomed Nathu Patel; Haji Yusuf; Haji Ismael; Dawoodbhai Moosajee, &c.

Mr. Suleman Hoosein Rogay was the principal speaker at the meeting. He said that the musjid was built about a century back by Nathu Noormahomed Patel for the benefit of the entire community. He then gave a history, showing how its management changed from time to time, and that invariably its management was vested in directors representing several sects of the Mahomedan community, and not by Kokanis exclusively. The musjid was given in charity, and it was for the general use and benifit of all the sects of the Mahomedan community. Several leaders having spoken on the subject a influential Committee of leading Sunnis was appointed with a view to take necessary steps to make a legal representation to the High Court. A vote of thanks to Sardar Oomar Jamal for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

As the Orakzai have shown such activity, and a so many points on the border have to be watched, while the possibility of sending troops into the Kurram Valley has to be considered, a further concentration of troops at Kohat is being carried out. Colonel Gordon's column of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, the 1-2nd Gurkhas, and the 30th Punjab Infantry could not move from Matunni through the Kohat Pass on Monday owing to heavy rain, but they were to do their march yesterday. All the headmen of the tribes subsidised for keeping the pass open went willingly into Kohat on receiving the Deputy Commissioner's summons. They had two petitions to prefer, one that the salt dues should be lowered, the other that some of their clansmen who had been convicted of dacoity should have their case reconsidered. The former request could not be entertained, but reference was made to the Commissioner regarding the dacoity case. Pending his reply the representative maliks have remained in Kohat, and this should be sufficient guarantee that our troops will not be molested in marching through the pass. The Adam Khel Afridis, who were most intimately concerned in the matter, have held entirely aloof from the Khyber Afridis, refusing point blank to join in a general rising. The arrival at Kohat of one cavalry and two infantry regiments will lighten the heavy duty now falling upon the troops under Major-General Yeatman Biggs' orders.

THIRTEEN lakhs of rounds of Dum Dum special ammunition were despatched to Peshawar last week from the Dum-Dum factory.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMELLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock, yesterday, when the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced. Superintendent Roberts, with some members of the European police force, was present on the ground-floor ready to render assistance in case of any emergency arising. A couple of mounted sowars were stationed in the compound. It was understood that the Hon. Mr. Bal Gangadhur Tilak was not to be brought before the Court, and there was therefore no crowd of his countrymen on the court premises.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST MR. TILAK.

The Hon'ble **Mr. Lang**, Advocate-General, rose and said: Your Lordship will allow me to mention two cases on the calendar, the second and the third. The first was against Bal Gangadhur Tilak and Keshav Mahadev Bal, and the second against Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar and Saccaram Gopal Parandekar. I hope your Lordship will direct that a special jury be summoned for these cases.

His Lordship: What is the second case?

The Advocate-General: It relates to charges of sedition against the Poona paper "Vaibhav."

His Lordship: Very well, a special jury will be summoned for the cases.

The Advocate-General: Your Lordship will also direct that the case against Tilak and Keshav Mahadeo be taken up on Monday next. The day will be convenient to both the sides. The solicitor for the accused is in court, and he tells me that the day will suit him best. At least the case should not be taken up before Monday, but any other convenient day next week. If a part-heard case is not finished on Saturday, then the case may be taken up on Tuesday.

His Lordship: I think it would be best.

The Hon'ble **Mr. Lang**: It should not be taken up before Monday. If there is no other partly heard case, and if the accused is in a fit state, then let it be taken up on Monday. The other case may be taken up next.

His Lordship agreed to the arrangement.

Mr. Pugh, of the Calcutta Bar, as we have already stated, will defend Mr. Tilak. Mr. Garth has also accepted a brief for the second accused Bal, whom he will represent at the Sessions.

THE ADEN MURDER CASE.

Mr. Lang then applied that the case against John Jones for a murder committed at Aden might be allowed to stand over for a day, as the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, by which the native witnesses were coming to Bombay, had not yet arrived in harbour. The learned counsel was informed that a B. I. S. N. Company's steamer was signalled, and when it was ascertained that it was the steamer with the native witnesses on board, the learned counsel would inform the court, so that the special jury might be required to attend to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

The Judge: You will let me know in the course of the day?

Mr. Lang answered in the affirmative, and the trial was postponed.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

Mahadu Rama was charged with having, on the morning of Sunday, the 25th July last, stolen a purse from the pocket of one Wittoo Govind. The complainant was leaving the Elphinstone Theatre, at Grant Road, about 3-30 a.m. on the 25th July, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and stole his purse containing Rs. 1-12-0. A sepoy was called, and the accused was given into custody. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he admitted a previous conviction. His lordship remarked that he had been leading the life of a criminal since 1890, and that it was necessary that society should be protected from a man such as he was. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

OLD OFFENDERS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Mahomed Hoosein Shaik Alli, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft. His lordship told him it was quite clear that nine sentences of imprisonment had produced no effect upon him. He had been sentenced to periods ranging from nine months to five years. He was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Balkrishna Roawoo, another old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and theft. His lordship told him he also was a confirmed thief, for directly he came out of jail, he took to thieving. He also was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

SELLING A MINOR GIRL IN BOMBAY.

Amina, a woman of bad repute, was charged with buying a minor girl named Chandree for immoral purposes, and Dusroot Hiroo was charged with selling the girl for such purposes. Both the accused were charged with abetting each other. Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Robertson defended the first accused. The second accused was not defended.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The girl Chandree lived with her parents at Kaowte in the Miraj territory, and was married to Balia Crishna at Wathar about six years ago, when she was seven or eight years of age. Since the marriage, she lived occasionally at her parents' house, and occasionally at her husband's. In February last, she, her husband, and the prisoner were employed on the famine relief works at Wahgaon, which is about a mile from Wathar. In the evening Chandree used to go home with her husband. On the day she was missed, the husband and wife got their wages for eight days. She handed her wages to her husband, but she did not return home that day. Her husband went to look for her at her parents' village, about six miles distant, but she was not there. He looked for her in the neighbouring villages, but could not find her. He then came to Bombay and had been looking about for her for two or three weeks. One evening in June last, he found her sitting in a chair in the doorway of a bad house at Duncan Road together with two or three other women. Information was given to the police, and the first accused, the keeper of the house, was taken into custody. It appeared that the second accused enticed the girl away to Bombay in March last, and sold her to the first accused for a sum of Rs. 20. The girl attained the age of puberty in March last, but had not yet attained the age of majority, that is sixteen years.

To Mr. Robertson: My wife may have been 8, 9, or 10 years of age when she was married to me.

The girl Chandree, in her evidence, stated that one day as she was returning home from the relief works, she was waylaid by the mistress of the second accused and taken to his house. She remained there one day, and the second accused and one Sity then brought her to Bombay and took her to the house of the first accused. The latter asked a Maratha woman to cook rice for her, which witness ate and remained in a room pointed out by the first accused. The second accused remained four days in the house of the first, who then paid him Rs. 20, and he then left Bombay. Amina said witness would have to repay the money to her. Witness was locked up in a room for two days, and was then converted to Mahomedanism. She was then forced to lead an immoral life.

In cross-examination by Mr. Robertson, witness said she did not go willingly to the house of the second prisoner. On her way thither, while they were near a rivulet, his mistress forcibly rubbed something upon her lips, and from that moment she did not known exactly where she was and what was happening to her. She was not unconscious, but she believed she was all the time under the influence of some magic which Bhaghee, the mistress of the second accused, had used to her forcibly.

To the Judge: She had had opportunities of complaining, but was held back by the magic that was exercised upon her by Bhaghee. She was locked up for two or three days after the second accused left. She was not willing to become a Mahomedan, but Amina said she must in order to cook her food. She was not willing, but was not sent to the Juma Musjid with another woman. She did not give her age as 22, and did not know what the other woman told the Nazir at the mosque. She never heard that any of her caste-people lived in the house in which she lived.

To Mr. Manker: During the time I was in the house of Amina, I was not allowed to speak to or communicate with any body.

Two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until 11 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

ALTERATION IN PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS.

At the rising of the court, Mr. Lang informed the judge that the steamer from Aden, with the native witnesses in the Aden Murder case on board, had not been signalled, and was not expected to arrive till midnight on Thursday (to-morrow.) The learned counsel asked that the case be tried on Saturday.

Mr. Justice Strachey said his impression was that the case could not be finished in one day.

Mr. Lang said that it would, in that event, be continued on Monday; and that Tilak's case might be commenced on Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Strachey said that the murder case must be tried on Saturday, because there would be no other case for trial on that day; and that the hearing of Tilak's case must commence on Tuesday, instead of Monday, when the murder case was likely to finish.

Mr. Lang said they would be better able on Saturday evening to decide as to whether Tilak's case should commence on Tuesday morning or not.

The matter then dropped.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Theobald's Road, London.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar in the chair. There were also present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe; Mr. H. G. Gell; Professor Muller; Drs. Cowasji Hormusji; A. G. Vlegas; and N. N. Katrak; the Hon'ble Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi; Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla; K. M. Shroff; and K. N. Kabraji.

SALE OF GRASS FROM THE RIDES AND FOOTPATHS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner reporting that the right of taking grass from the rides and footpaths of Honrby Vellard and Clerk Roads during the current monsoon was twice put up for sale by public auction, and that the highest bid made at the sale was Rs. 45, but, as it was considerably lower than that obtained last year, viz., Rs. 210, it was not accepted. The right was, therefore, privately sold to one Mr. Basapa Malu Salbu for Rs. 100.

Mr. Cuffe drew the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that the rides on the Vellard and Kennedy sea-face appeared to have been closed in the interest of those who paid a paltry amount for grass grown there, which should only be closed for a short time, the primary object with which these rides were constructed being to enable the public to ride and not for cattle to graze upon them, as was the case on those rides. As soon as the dry weather set in, the rides should be opened for public use.

The letter was recorded.

CHARTS AND DIAGRAMS SHOWING PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The Committee next considered letter, dated 25th ultimo, from the Commissioner, reporting that he had sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 3,000, the printing of certain charts and diagrams prepared by the Health Officer, showing the daily mortality from the plague, the cost to be debited to the grants for plague charges. The Health Officer proposed to embody the charts and diagrams in his Administration Report. The work was entrusted to the Bombay Education Society's Press, and some of the diagrams already received. Requesting sanction to a formal contract being dispensed with. The letter was recorded and the necessary sanction given.

ALTERATIONS OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Committee recorded memorandum from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, dated 19th idem, from the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, enclosing two statements showing the cost (1) Rs. 20,744-8-11, of departmental works, and (2) Rs. 2,899-8-8 of private works done up to 15th of same, in respect of the alterations of the water-supply in various parts of the city in connection with the special measures adopted for the suppression of the bubonic plague, these statements including all previous expenditure under these two heads.

BURST ON THE VEHAR MAIN.

The Committee also recorded letter to the Secretary dated 27th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding letter of the 18th idem, from the acting Water-Engineer, reporting the occurance, on the 8th ultimo, of burst on the 32" Vehar main, between Dadur and Matunga, by the side the G. I. P. Railway line.

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE MINT ROAD.

The Committee considered letter to the Chairman, dated 25th ultimo, from Mr. Pallonji Nowroji Pavri, complaining of alleged nuisance in Mint Road, arising from the drains or municipal stores deposited thereat or from the gas mains. Dr. Katrak proposed, and Mr. Kabraji seconded, that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Mr. Cuffe moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the ammendment, which was lost, the original motion being carried.

FEES FOR A PRIVATE MARKET.

The Committee further considered resolution of the Corporation, of the 16th ultimo, fas under:—"That the question of the fee to be charged to Mr. Dhondiba Krishnaji be referred back to the Commissioner, and the Standing Committee with the view of their reconsidering the amount of fee to be charged to Mr. Dhondiba.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, seconded by Mr. Shroff, it was resolved that the letter from the Deputy Commissioner be forwarded to the Corporation with reference to their resolution with the expression of the Committee's opinion that the amount levied from Mr. Dhondiba, in respect of his private market, Parel Road, should be Rs. 640, as previously proposed by the Commissioner.

A DOCTOR'S REMARKS REGARDING FILLING UP OF A WELL.

The Committee considered letter, dated 30th ult., from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L.M. and S., offering remarks in connection with the filling up of a well at Bhandari Street, which was sanctioned by the Committee on the 25th idem.

The Secretary having read the letter,

The Chairman enquired what the Committee proposed to do with it?

Dr. Cowasji: Don't refer it to the Municipal Commissioner. The waste paper basket is the proper place for it.

Mr. K. M. Shroff: You must have some respect for a member of your fraternity. (Laughter.)

The letter was recorded.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF AUDITOR.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Commissioner stating that he had appointed Mr. W. E. Waite, of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Audit Department, Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality in place of the late Mr. Sorabji N. Cooper.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON vacating his appointment in the Civil Department, Colonel R. Warburton is permitted to reside in India.

LIEUTENANT G. G. LOCK, Royal Scots, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

CAPTAIN N. KERR, R. E., has been permitted to join the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for instruction.

COLONEL J. G. KELLY is appointed to officiate as Colonel on the Staff at Sialkot, vice Colonel Clifford and in relief of Colonel Vousden.

COLONEL J. H. S. CRAIGIE, Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Madras Command, is transferred in the same capacity to the Bengal Command, but will continue to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters.

THE following appointments are made:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Creenfield, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to officiate as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Dinapore Command, vice Colonel Craigie, Captain E. Peach, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction at Chakrata, vice Captain Shore, appointed to the Malakhand Field Force. Captain E. L. Guilding, Essex Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, 1st class, in the Bengal Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer, appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Guilding will continue to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpur District, until relieved. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Major A. Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Captain Boswell on leave. 10th Madras Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant J. D. Sterling, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 27th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant R. P. W. Quin, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant H. L. C. Turner, Hampshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

THE "Englishman" writes:—The "Oudh Punch" would do well to be careful. In a recent issue it called Lord George Hamilton, Lord George "Shalgham," the word "Shalgham" meaning turnip, because his lordship offered to supply a large quantity of turnip seed to the Government of India, and also to send a professor to teach the Indian agriculturists how to cultivate it. "Cattle feed on turnip in Scotland, which is his lordship's home. The inhabitants of Oudh were, as it were, donkeys at the advent of Englishmen. They have now become cattle, and Lord George considers them fit to eat turnip. In time they may rise to be horses, and then they may be given a place in the stables of Great Britain." It is not a nice name to call the Secretary of State; still it may do good. The authorities in this country require all the support they can get in their duel with sedition in India, and possibly Lord George Hamilton may be better able to appreciate their difficulties and trials when he finds his own boots splashed with the muddy abuse emitted daily from the Native Press. Lord George, by the way, is an Irishman.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and essentially purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CONDER.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Henry Conder, the retiring Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, was the recipient of an illuminated address from the outdoor staff of the company. The address, which was most artistically executed, was enclosed in a beautiful Dutch-silver casket with ebony and silver bassement, and resting on four solid silver elephants.

The members of the Executive Committee who carried out the arrangements were: Messrs. Huard, W. P. Ryan, G. H. Vaughan, R. Doyle, C. Lewis, W. Dillon, R. Smith, E. Gwynne, R. Carty, E. Moulten, L. Williamson, J. O'Brien, W. Coulter, G. Fowler, Horamjee Moos, Gulam Ahmed, Janardan Bapoo Joglekar, Henry Knight, honorary secretary.

The district delegates who attended the presentation were: Sholapur,—Mr. T. H. Haylee; Bhusawal,—Messrs. Pettigrew and Sharpe; Lanowli,—Messrs. Potter and Gorsey; Igatpuri,—Messrs. S. Webber, Clifton, Ford, and Mullen; Shahabad,—Mr. Jones; Budneira,—Mr. Burke; Igatpura,—Messrs. McCaget, and Alves; Poona,—Messrs. Romer and Binnie; Kalyan, Mr. Brand; Dhond,—Mr. Bailie; Hurda,—Messrs. Cotter and Rogers; Khandwa,—Mr. Ges. Vardon.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Henry Knight, assistant station-master at Victoria Terminus, and the address to Mr. Conder was read by Mr. Huard. It was as follows:—

To Mr. Henry Conder, General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the representatives of the outdoor staff of the Traffic Department, approach you to-day to bid you farewell, and feel that we are losing a kind and generous master and a working-man's friend. Your treatment of us at all times was characterized by a Briton's sense of justice. Apart from this, no words can express the deep sorrow we feel in saying goodbye to one who was always ready to hear our troubles and who helped us with words of sympathetic advice and kindly cheer, which, coming from you, Sir, helped us to bear our burdens. We lament your loss in your dual capacity as master and friend.

We are unable to find adequate words to express the gratitude we feel and the love and respect we cherish for you, who, during all the years you have spent in India, tried to make those with whom you were brought in daily contact better and happier.

We honour the man who, in your position, with your laborious duties, sacrificed means, time, and comfort to help those in difficulties, and, by your untiring industry and unfaltering perseverance to better the social and moral condition of the employes, won the admiration of all.

You will ere long be far away in your British home away from the scenes of your toil, where, we feel confident, you will always think kindly of us. Your memory will be dear to us, and your name a household word, which will at all times stimulate in us the desire to do our duty and walk in the light you have set before us, and we will endeavour to raise ourselves to a truer and nobler manhood.

We cannot express our gratitude better than by promising that we will serve your successor with the same cheerful loyalty and devotion to duty that we had at all times displayed whilst working under you.

In wishing you Godspeed, it is our ernest prayer that the Universal Father may, in His infinite mercy, spare you for many years in health to be a blessing to others, as you were to us in the land of your sojourn, and nothing will afford us greater pleasure than the seeing you in the near future on the Directorate of this Railway.

In asking you to kindly accept this humble souvenir as a token of our respect and devotion, we hope that its presence may sometimes call to your memory the loyal hearts in distant India.

On behalf of the employers of the out-door staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

(Here followed the signatures.)

Mr. Conder, having replied in feeling terms to the address and the speeches made by various members of the deputation, the proceedings terminated.

FAREWELL MEETING AT THE Y. M. C. A.

During the whole period of the existence of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Henry Conder, who leaves for England by this week's mail steamer, has been its president, and by his interest not only in the general work of the association, but in its individual members, he has endeared himself to all connected with it. As was to be expected, therefore, the meeting held last night, at the central rooms of the association, Appoo Bunder, to bid him farewell was very largely attended by members, and was characterised by great heartiness, the expressions of regret at Mr. Conder's departure made by the speakers touching a responsive chord in the hearts of those present.

Mr. J. Morris, who was in the chair, made a brief speech in which he pointed out that under the presidency of Mr. Conder, the Y. M. C. A. had accomplished a great and valuable work in the city; not only had the association done great things itself, it had also resulted in the starting of other institutions, more particularly of agencies for uplifting the sailors. By his constant presence, sympathy, broad catholicity, and personal effort, Mr. Conder had contributed very largely to the success of the Y. M. C. A., and they were there to rejoice with him in what had been accomplished, and to wish him Godspeed now the time had come to say farewell to him.

The address, which was beautifully printed on vellum, and signed by all the office-bearers and members of the committee, was then read by Mr. Pringle, the secretary, as follows:—

Bombay, Y. M. C. A.
Sept. 1, 1897.

"Two-and-twenty years have come and gone since, at a meeting held on May 2nd, 1875, in the old General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, you were unanimously appointed the first president of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.

"Since that time you have every succeeding year been chosen for the same position of influence and service, and you have shown, with the exception of two short periods of absence on furlough, continued to preside over the affairs of the association and to guide and inspire its work during the whole period of its existence. We gratefully remember that although you have been one of the busiest men of the city, and have had to carry burdens and responsibilities of no ordinary kind, yet you have found time to give the closest personal attention to the work of this association and to attend with unfailing regularity, alike its business sessions and its various religious and social meetings. Your reward has been in seeing the little plant of 1875 grow into the large tree of later years, bearing fruit to the glory of God.

"And, not only have you given us of your time and substance in very generous measure, but you have enriched us with the greater gifts of your friendship, your affection, and your prayers. You have lived to bless and help young men deeming none too lowly to share your Christian interest, your counsel, and your aid, and this is the secret of the love and esteem in which you are held by all of us this day.

"We feel that we cannot be too thankful for the great service which you have also rendered to us by the powerful example of your quiet, consistent, and Christlike life. You have walked among us as a man of God, "serving the Lord with all humility of mind;" so that we have been constrained to magnify the grace of God in you.

"And now that your years of residence in India are drawing to a close, and you are on the eve of entering upon what we pray God may be a long term of quiet, restful service at Home, we desire from our hearts to assure you of our deep, unfailing affection, and to bid you Godspeed. We are confident, that though seas will henceforth divide us, you will never, so long as life lasts, lose your affectionate interest in this association. We shall hope to hear of you from time to time; and meanwhile it is a source of great satisfaction to us to believe that our loss will become the gain of some sister-association in England.

"And now, we would commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are Sanctified" and may the peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your heart and mind through Christ Jesus."

The address, which was enclosed in a handsome cylindrical casket, was then handed to Mr. Conder amidst great cheering.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that those of them who had known the association from the commencement could hardly think how great the loss would be when Mr. Conder, with whose name the association was coupled in the city generally, had left them. The retiring president had always gone steadfastly forward in Christian work, guided by strong principle; he had continued patient in well doing. This example was one which the young men of the association should take to heart. The reality, solidity, and strength of Christian principle of the president had been most invaluable to the association. He had remained a young man all through these years. He believed that if the people of the city were asked to point to the best type of a conscientious Britisher, most of them would point to Mr. Conder. He carried with him the heartiest love and sympathy of every member of the association.

Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman pointed out the great kindness which Mr. Conder had shown towards all members of the association, and said they should be very thankful indeed for his example of steady, constant effort. No better tribute to Mr. Conder could be made than by the maintenance of the work of the association in full vigour.

Dr. D. Macdonald made a stirring speech, urging the members to follow the example of the retiring president in leading lives filled with spirit of the Master.

Mr. F. J. Clark also spoke of the great help by counsel, and example, and in other ways, which Mr. Conder had been to the young men of the city.

Other members having spoken,

Mr. Conder, who had a most enthusiastic reception, seemed greatly affected by the remarks that had been made. He assured them that as long as he lived the association would be remembered by him with the most affectionate interest. He asked the members individually to do all they could in the service of Jesus Christ. He earnestly prayed that the association might go on to higher and better things. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting closed with the singing of "God be with you till we meet again."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·508	SW	1	91·6	62·1	83	...	15·53	+1·04
Simla	29·574	WNW	6	84·3	60·9	76	...	41·06	+0·37
Delhi	29·531	W	3	89·2	72·9	79	...	16·20	−5·91
Agra	29·515	SW	5	93·0	67·9	57	...	32·22	+10·31
Cawnpore	29·607	WSW	4	92·1	77·1	83	0·01	32·83	...
Allahabad	29·6·5	WNW	6	89·1	77·3	83	0·46	38·32	+8·95
Jhansi	29·643	SW	1	94·1	79·2	79	...	22·37	−7·78
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·690	WSW	12	89·3	79·5	81	...	10·21	+4·68
Jeypore	29·676	WSW	4	93·6	76·9	89	0·31	13·71	−8·51
Ajmere	29·622	W	7	88·4	77·6	89	...	20·04	+3·26
Deesa	29·758	W	8	89·7	77·9	83	0·10	17·81	−4·04
Ahmedabad	29·745	W	2	89·7	76·8	66	0·02	25·25	...
Bhuj	29·730	W	13	88·9	74·9	83	0·03	9·88	−2·01
Rajkot	29·763	W	7	88·9	73·3	91	1·05	21·64	−1·72
Ghadechi	29·784	SW	7	90·2	...	82	...	14·23	...
Veraval	29·748	W	4	86·7	77·3	88	...	30·61	...
Nowsharo	29·726	W	6	86·3	74·6	76	0·23	24·14	−0·92
Indore	29·740	W	2	84·8	73·1	89	...	19·48	−1·22
Sangor	29·676	W	5	92·8	76·6	91	...	33·32	−3·01
Jubbulpore	29·700	Calm	...	89·9	75·1	95	0·12	38·52	−7·96
Hoshangabad	29·729	WSW	2	88·3	76·7	93	0·13	45·78	+4·35
Khandwa	29·749	W	9	89·2	75·1	85	...	29·44	−1·90
Raipur	29·695	Calm	2	92·8	74·9	82	0·16	27·42	−10·91
Nagpur	29·709	Calm	5	92·4	76·0	91	...	29·55	−3·75
Amraoti	29·756	WSW	5	88·2	73·8	97	...	16·

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding Fifteen, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "89A," care of this Paper.

WATCHES with independent seconds, as used by Medical Men, in Silver cases, Rs. 100 to 180: in Gold cases, Rs. 180 to 325.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy. As when merry damsels close their doors after a stirring time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1860.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect Destroyer. 12 pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

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BY
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(OF PHILADELPHIA.)
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WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
MORNING MEETINGS, 7-15 A.M.
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WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY ONLY,
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
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1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
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NOTES.
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BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

In London the price of Consols advanced ¼ per cent. yesterday to 112 7-16. Indian sterling Loan remained at 113, and Rupee Securities at £63⅜. French Rentes declined ¼ per cent. to 104½, and Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·18½ fcs. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 5-8d. Discount on 3 months' sight short London Bills was quoted at 2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2½ per cent. Bar Silver was 3-8d. lower in London at 23 3-4d. per oz, while in New York the metal was also lower to the extent of 3-8 cent at 51⅞ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4 85 5-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday last was 915,000 quarters or 75,000 quarters more than at the end of the previous week.

No change took place yesterday in spot prices of Cotton in Liverpool, American Arrivals being also unaltered in price. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, of which 100 bales were East Indians; Import's, nil. The market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands fell off in New York 1-4 cent, to 8 cents per lb.; August and December Futures were nominally quoted at 8 cents and 6·77 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales.

Locally the Cotton market continues in the same inanimate state, and to-day being a native holiday hardly any buyers are to be found for ready Cotton. For the new crop prices remain much the same, there being buyers of Broach at Rs. 194, and sellers at Rs. 195 per candy. Bengals are quoted at Rs. 154-5 per candy, but no transactions are reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	640	bales.
Wheat	23,820	cwts.
Linseed	827	"
Rapeseed	4,125	"
Poppyseed	940	"
Castorseed	881	"
Rice	14,264	"

FREIGHTS are quiet; business is reported done for Antwerp at 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 3 13-16d. for Demand, a moderate amount of Telegraphic being done at the rate. Merchants' Bills were quoted at 1s. 3 31-32d at which they were scarce, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 25-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Francs "	1·98	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For Cash 96½ is quoted to-day, and for the September settlement 96⅝, for 3½ per Cents, while for 3 per Cents 93 is named.

SHARES.—The market has continued closed to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cents. Consols	112 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	23 3-4

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

942,98—Nanu and H—Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chokal vs Framjee Hormusjee Khurs and others—Chubildas and S. Nanu and H. and Little and Co. and Mugaulal and R. Part heard.

43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others—Balkrishna Narayan Lond and others—Dadiseth and P. Ardeshir H and D and In person, part heard.

99,96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Mamon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and B.

945,92—Payne G and S—Parshotamdas Sadabhai and others vs Chunilal Saklubhoy and others—Edgelow and G.

6,97—Chitnis M and M—Kalliandas Ranjee vs Bhaidas Thakurdas and another—Bhaishanker and K.

339,95—Nana and Ma—Gokuldas Bhimaji and others vs Mayabhai Premabhai Hemabhai—Marshall and J.

354,95—Manshukhlal D and J—Nagindhai Dhollidhai and another vs Laxmibai Sahob—Ardeshir H and D.

437,95—Daphtary and P—Sadashiv Anant Talpi and others vs Vishwanath Damodbhai and others—Little and Co.

121,96—In person—Hormusjee Framjee Arbaria vs The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co Ld. and another—Matabai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

523,95—Sorabjee and J—Rutonjee Jamshedjee Subedar vs Anundrao Bhaskerjee and others.

604,95—Manshukhlal D and J—Tookaram Tatya and others vs Gool Suleman and another.

197,97—Wyne G and S—S K M M Subramanian Chetty vs Poovana Vana Chookker for Nadar and others.

255,97—Khund and S—Laibhai Trikamlal vs Nathulal Khushal.

Defended New Long Cause.

158,97—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Cowasji Motisha—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

115-97—In person—Ganeshram Doorgaparsad vs Doorgadin Bechuram—Part heard.

309,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dhushit and D.

82,97—Dhushit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Kanjawala—Rustomji and B.

35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Sumratrai Khiusidas—Hiralal M and M.

45,96—Muljee and J—Gopaldas Pitamber and others vs Manekchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.

30,97—Motabhai and J—Ranglidas Hargovandas vs Pranlal Govindas—In person.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Cable Mombasa-Zanzibar restored.
Owing to pressure of messages of higher class, deferred telegrams to Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st September, 1897.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	nil	...	nil	45
Teheran	1	2	12 p.m.	...	5
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	...	...

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st September, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	15	...	4
" Karachi	1	18	...	2
" Madras	...	21	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th August, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	87,000	1,00,000	4,000	1,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	188	217	9	414
For previous 5 weeks or half-year	4,61,097	7,52,784	23,544	12,37,395
Total for 6 weeks	5,48,097	8,52,784	27,544	14,28,395
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	81,423	1,08,212	2,811	1,92,321
Per mile of Ry do.	183	235	6	424
Total to corresponding date do.	5,37,770	6,28,502	20,967	11,87,261
Decrease for the week				Rs. 4,311
Increase to date				2,31,134

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JENKINS—August 31, at the Down's House, Belgrave Road, Clifton, the wife of J. L. Jenkins, I. C. S., Collector of Salt Revenue, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WESTBROOK—August 31, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, the wife of R. G. C. Westbrook, of a daughter.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

AGABEG—September 1, at Bandora Hill, Charlotte Isabella (Bella), the beloved wife of Alex. J. Agabeg (Bank of Bombay), aged 29 years. Deeply regretted.

KODLIPET.

BIRTH.

CARSON—August 5, at Kodlipet (Coorg), the wife of R. D Carson, Government Telegraph Department, Bombay, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYNE—August 21, at 2, Chesape Road, Rangoon, the wife of C. G. Bayne, I. C. S., of a son.

BOLTON—August 27, at Koppa, Kadur District, the wife of R. C. Bolton, of a son.

BURBURY—August 24, at Castletown, Isle of Man, the wife of Captain J. H. Barbury, R. Sussex Regt., of a daughter.

GREY—August 24, at Ootacamund, the wife of L. W. Grey, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HANNAH—August 23, at Isla House, Mussoorie, Lina Hannah, widow of the late Richard St. Clair Hannah, fell asleep in Jesus, aged 57 years, 11 months and 10 days.

TRAVERS—August 31, at Dalhousie, Ernest Walter Travers, infant son of Lieutenant R. E. Travers, 4th Gourkhas, aged 2 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.

PRESIDENT FAURE has returned to Paris, having affixed his signature to a Treaty of Alliance with Russia. He was met with an enthusiastic reception, with addresses and speeches dwelling on the pacific nature of the signed and sealed Alliance celebrated by a triumphal fete. The *Temps*, the special organ of the French Foreign Office, had a very noteworthy article on the effusive protestations of their desire for the maintenance of peace which were exchanged between the Tsar and the Kaiser during the recent visit of the latter to St. Petersburg. The writer caustically remarked that there are times when such words as peace, order, and liberty are constantly on people's lips, simply because they feel the need of reassuring themselves and others as to the reality of the existence of the things represented by these words. "The lady doth protest too much," says Shakespeare, for it is certain that nothing awakens the suspicion of people so much as an excess of protestations. But the writer felt that it would be wrong to attribute that character to the expressions used at Peterhof. They were courteous and effusive, but they were also formal, rather stiff, and they were prearranged. "Both sides remain within the truth. They are determined to cultivate friendly relations of sincere friendship in accordance with traditions; both are firmly resolved to land each other, in case of need, aid and assistance in the maintenance of peace, and with the object of reducing disturbers of peace to powerless. That is all, and that is enough." Such declarations, ratified by kisses on both cheeks, mean as much, and no more, as the assurance which is stereotyped in the Queen's gracious speech at the opening of Parliament, that her relations with all the Powers are on the most friendly footing. It is not at all necessary to suppose that those who addressed President Faure on his return felicitations for having secured an eternity of peace, really meant all they said. A French General observed a few years since, that the Frenchman who spoke of recovering the lost Provinces deserved to be shot, and he who did not think of it ought to be hanged. That axiom explains a good deal of the eloquent prayers for the continuance of peace in which Frenchmen—following high Imperial example—so freely indulge.

The larger the European Armies have grown the more emphatic have been the declarations of European Government, that the serried millions, the murderous artillery with a range of six miles, the magazine rifles, the quick-firing guns, the high explosives, are all devices to make peace perfectly secure. In Le Sage's immortal story the two demons being compelled to make up their differences embraced and swore eternal friendship, whereupon everyone knew that they were thenceforth deadly enemies for ever. Bismarck forced war upon Austria wholly to compel that Power to keep the peace. He proposed to renew the war with France and "bleed her white like veal," to prevent her from disturbing the peace of Europe. The Triple Alliance which has turned Europe into an armed Camp was—and still is now indeed rather more than before—a League of Peace. It brought about the Dual Alliance, the one object of which is the preservation of peace. The Emperor William assured the Tzar only the other day that he would place all his resources at the disposal of His Majesty to maintain peace and punish a transgressor. The organisers and masters of those tremendous military machines, the armies of the great Continental Powers, would have the world believe that they spend days and nights in devising the means of preserving peace—at all events, until their preparations are complete. The world would be very simple to take these protestations too seriously. The one hope of peace rests on the fear of being not merely defeated, but annihilated if the fortune of war goes against a too adventurous emulator of Bismarck or of the First Napoleon. It is not to be supposed that the Franco-Russian Alliance means war either now or in the immediate future. It is a guarantee of peace in this sense, and in this sense only, that it delivers each of those Powers from all danger of an attack from combination of their neighbours. They can wait and choose their own time for ulterior developments. They can entrust the success of their policy to diplomacy, which has already obtained for them important advantages in China and elsewhere without wasting a cartridge. The Triple Alliance has become visibly weakened within the last three years; Italy is deliberately preparing to find salvation outside its pale. The danger of war has not been increased by the signature of the new Treaty. Lord Dufferin in the early part of the year stated very truly, that without going into technicalities, the Alliance between Russia and France was one of the facts of the European situation, which had to be recognised and counted with. The fact has now been avowed and emphasized. That is the one development; and a not unimportant one.

ALMOST every week brings the news of a new practical application of the Rontgen rays. Dr. W. Thoerner, a chemist at the Municipal Analytical Laboratory at Osnabrueck, has now turned those rays to account in the examination of food, and with their aid has proved that often it is possible to detect adulterations in food with remarkable certainty. For instance, butter with little or no salt in it casts a uniform shadow, whereas the shadow of butter with salt in it shows darker or lighter spots. Natural coffee berries produce a shadow which clearly shows the structure of the berries, and particularly the slit on the under side, whereas the shadow of artificial ones is merely a dark mass in which no structure is visible. Just so, black and green tea leaves that, for the purpose of cheating, have been coloured or loaded, cast a black shadow; as also does artificially loaded silk, whereas genuine silk allows the Rontgen rays to pass through it. Those rays at once enable us to see if hazel nuts, walnuts, almonds, etc., are hollow or worm-eaten. Dr. Thoerner's experiments extended also to pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices, with all of which their genuineness can be tested by the Rontgen rays. Internal medicine has also pressed the X rays into its service connected with the faculty of medicine in the University of Berlin: a State institute for examinations with the Rontgen rays has been founded and placed under the direction of Professor Grunmach. It was the more necessary because these rays have already proved most valuable in diagnosing not only in surgery, but also in internal medicine. A year ago Professor Grunmach was the first to succeed in recognising internal diseases, and especially those of the heart, the lungs and the aorta with the aid of the X rays at a time when it was impossible with any other known means. Since then further progress has been made in lighting up the interior of the body and then observing its action under the influence of medicines, and our knowledge of morbid conditions has thus been increased. By these means we obtain such a plastic view of the situation and functions of the more important organs; for example, of the normal and pathological size of the heart, its regular and irregular activity, of the pulsations of the aorta, never before seen, under normal and abnormal conditions; and further, of the shifting of the midriff, of the normal and diseased breathing of the lungs, particularly of the bright colour of the tissues of the lungs as opposed to the thickening and other pathological changes. As a rule, shadowgraphs of the trunk are made so large that the most important organs can be clearly seen, while pictures of the head and the extremities are usually smaller. A great diversity of abnormal cases has already been examined at this Rontgen institute. During one week two cases of situs viscerum inversus, a rare disorder, were accepted for study. By means of the Rontgen rays and actinography the reversed position of the organs, their size and movement could be determined with a certainty which without these rays would have been possible only by means of an autopsy of the living body. Recently there was a case of a man who was shot in the chest. As pericarditis ensued it was easy to suppose that the bullet was in the region of the heart, and formerly no doubt a serious operation would have been performed to remove it. But three weeks after the wound had been made Professor Grunmach examined the man with the Rontgen rays, but failed to find anything abnormal in the heart or the neighbouring organs. But when the patient made an expiration the professor discovered a small dark body in the upper part of his liver, which he and the other surgeons had no difficulty in recognizing as the lead bullet. In consequence of this discovery and the other favourable symptoms, no operation was deemed necessary.

BY a fall of 127,335 the numbers of persons in receipt of Famine Relief in India has now become 2,608,038. Madras heads the list with 6,541,470, the Central Provinces come second with 592,029, Bombay and the North-West Provinces being about equal with something over four hundred thousand. In five provinces there are increases in the past week, the Central Provinces figures having gone up by fourteen thousand and those of Bombay by 5,895. Madras boasts a substantial decrease, for altogether the outlook there is brighter. The rainfall generally has been in excess of the average, but in a few districts it is still reported as deficient. Agricultural operations and harvests are extending and the outturn generally middling, but pasture is deficient in parts. Fodder is insufficient in the Deccan, and though elsewhere it is generally available it is scarce and dear. The condition of cattle in the Deccan, too, is generally bad, many deaths being reported from Anantapur; prices are very high, and are still rising generally, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. But the prospects of the Northern Circars are improving, except in coast taluks of Vizagapatam and upland taluks of Kistna. The prospects of the Deccan have by no means improved, except in Cuddapah and the Sirval taluk of Kurnool; elsewhere are generally slightly improved. More rain is wanted everywhere, and urgently required in areas where the fall is noted as deficient. As regards the Bombay Presidency the rain has been good in Sind and Gujarat, as also in the Konkan, but more rain is wanted in most other parts. Sowing operations have gone as far as practicable and rice-transplanting is still in progress. Except in a few districts the crops are thriving and locusts have done some damage. Fodder is sufficient except in Ahmednagar, Bijapur, and the Deccan, where cattle are deteriorating. In the Central Provinces, where the numbers have all gone up, the short breaks have been favourable for agricultural operations. But clear weather is now wanted for weeding. The transplanting of rice is in full swing. Sugarcane, millet, and autumn crops seem favourable, and prices show a tendency to fall. In Bengal, which has a decrease of over fifty thousand, prospects continue favourable, though for want of timely rain in some districts the transplantation of rice is seriously retarded. In others, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, for instance, some damage has been done to early autumn crops by heavy rain. In other parts of the country, though prices fluctuate a good deal, there is every reason to be gratified by reports of a brighter outlook and the generally promising appearance of the crops.

GARBLING an extract is not a very difficult art; but those who practise it should avoid a too transparent misrepresentation of the meaning of the passage which is submitted to the process. Parallel columns are resorted to in a contemporary to show that what we said on March 5, that the Hong Kong doctors had two or three months' experience of the plague in that island, while the Medical Officers and Scientists who had been battling with the plague in Bombay for six months and had succeeded in reducing the mortality by one-third, had a greater experience than twelve weeks in Hong Kong could possibly give, is inconsistent with what we wrote on August 31, acknowledging that the Hong Kong doctors brought with them the lesson that the military arm may on occasion prove a useful supplement to civil efforts to stem an epidemic. It is not easy to see where the inconsistency lies. But to procure the appearance of it, in the middle of the second quotation three sentences are omitted, wherein we repeated with emphasis, what had been said on March 5, as to the undoubted fact that the Medical Officers in Bombay had acquired in their six months' battle with the pestilence more experience in all that relates to plague causation and therapeutics than Drs. Beveridge and Lowson could have obtained in twelve weeks, however eventful, in Hong Kong. Where was the contradiction or the inconsistency? It is not easy to see it. But there is no difficulty whatever in diagnosing that fearful offence when the same columns that besought the Secretary of State in Heaven's name to send out two or three experts from England to "tell us what to do," denounce the presence of the Hong Kong doctors as an insult to the I. M. S., and describe as grotesque the ascription to them of the plan of operations carried out with such thoroughness and energy by the late Mr. Rand at the cost of his life. It is all very well to preach like a Mad Mullah, that without experts from England to put everything right, Bombay will be ruined. But when the experts came, why should they be execrated, and described as monsters, seeking to obtain by false pretences the rewards due to the men on the spot who did all the work without their help. That is inconsistency, and something worse.

THE ultimate decision arrived at in respect to the hour of departure of the Homeward mail steamer is satisfactory alike to Bombay and Calcutta. The higher Postal authorities and the Government of India deserve praise for solving the difficulty by providing the funds necessary for a special train from Allahabad to shorten by two hours the transport of the mail bags and bring them to Bombay in time to allow of the departure of the mail steamer at 2 p.m. Bombay is thus secured the Saturday half-holiday for which it rightly set down its foot; while Calcutta is not deprived of half the mail day for the completion of its correspondence with Europe. The mail will leave Calcutta throughout the week at the hour most convenient for bankers and business houses, and for passengers to Bombay and Upper India. We have consistently maintained that the interests of

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT FAURE IN PARIS.

President Faure arrived in Paris to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Addresses were presented and speeches made, all dwelling on the peaceful nature of the alliance with Russia.

PRESIDENT FAURE'S RETURN TO PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 1.

President Faure's return has been a veritable triumphal progress through the City which is profusely decorated with arches, pavilions and hunting.

The fete is called the fete of the alliance.

The police yesterday had to disperse a small crowd of people who cried : "Down with the Emperor William."

LETTERS FROM SIR JAMES LYALL.

THE FORWARD POLICY ARRAIGNED.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A letter has appeared from the pen of Sir James Lyall in the "Times," in which he says that while recognizing that the present is no time for volunteering advice to the Government of India, he urges that the outbreaks on the North-West frontier are due to a Forward Policy rather than to events in Turkey or mere fanaticism.

THE WRECK OF THE GLENGYLE.

The "Times" has published a letter from Mr. Cooke the Secretary of the British Chamber of Shipping in which he vehemently denounces the fifteen British men-of-war which were at Gibraltar when the disaster occurred to the steamer Glengyle and which ignored the danger she was in.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SATARA TRIALS.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

With the exception of the "Daily News" and "Daily Chronicle" which severely criticise the sentences passed on Ramchandra Narayan Keshalkar editor and Krishnaji Dhondadeo, proprietor of the "Pratoda," the papers mostly regard the sentences as salutary.

INDIA OFFICE COMMUNIQUE.

A communique on the subject issued by the India Office observes that the sentences are subject to revision on appeal and adds that Keshalkar has been previously condemned for defamation.

THE GREEK INDEMNITY.

The Greek Government in reply to the Powers offers to assign eleven millions of drachmas from the stamp revenues towards the indemnity.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

A bomb harmlessly exploded in the Madeleine just after the President had passed.

Two arrests were made.

SUSPENSION OF BIDDINGS FOR COUNCIL BILLS.

The Secretary of State for India announces that the Biddings for Council Bills will be suspended for not less than ten weeks.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPT. 1.

On the race-course, early this morning, several team competitions came off. The change was decided owing to the heat. Several ladies and gentlemen came to witness the competitions.

In physical drill only two regiments competed. The performance of the Royal Irish Rifles was admired much. They gained by 39 points, wining Rs. 170 ; the Durhams being second with 31 points. In the same competition for Natives, three regiments competed, the winners being the 9th Bombay Infantry (35 points), who won Rs. 90 ; the next the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (33 points) ; and the 19th Infantry (24 points).

The Kolapur State, owing unforeseen circumstances, did not send their men this year to compete. For the last two successive years they carried away prizes.

In the bayonet exercise, open to squads of twenty files two British Regiments competed, and the competition was again won by the Royal Irish Rifles (42 points), who won Rs. 170. The Durhams made 37. In the same competition for the Bombay Infantry Regiments, 3 squads competed, the winners being the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers (36 points), who won Rs. 54 ; the 9th Infantry (32 points), who were next, winning Rs. 18. The 19th Infantry made 29 points; while the 28th Pioneers scratched.

In tug-of-war for British three teams competed viz., L. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, the Durham Light Infantry, and the Royal Irish Rifles. In the first tie L. Battery beat the Durhams. The final ties between the Royal Irish Rifles and L. Battery, and will be pulled on Saturday. For Natives also three teams entered, but the 28th Pioneers being scratched only two teams remained, namely, the 9th, and 4th and will be pulled on Friday.

In Victoria Cross race sixteen competed. Riders to run 300 over fences. This race was won by Sergeant Brownlie, 20th Hussars ; sergeant-Major Judge, L. Battery, coming second.

In the Central Gymnasium three events (open for British and Native officers) came off. The entries were not so good as the previous years. In fencing foils five competed. In the first bout Captain Frazer (Hyderabad Contingent) beat Lieutenant Christie (Royal Irish Rifles). In the Second bout Lieutenant Hewlett (2nd Bombay Lancers) beat Lieutenant Brogan (R. A.). In the third bout Captain Frazer beat Captain Heneage (4th Hussars), In the final Captain Frazer beat Lieutenat Hewlett. Thus Captain Frazer won the cup.

In sabres five competed. In the first round Captain Heneage beat Brogan. In the second round Captan Frazer beat Christee. In the third round Lieutenant Hewlett beat Lieutenant Christie. In the final Captain Heneage beat Lieutnant Christee. Captain Heneage thus won the cup. Captain Frozer and Lieutenant Christie both fenced well ; the former offering a really strong defence with the foils, and the latter being the best man with sabres. In sabres for Native officers seven competed, five belonging to the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and two to the 2nd Lancers. Jamedar Shaik Mahomed of the Sappers and Miners, was the winner.

LAWN TENNIS.

In Lawn Tennis a mixed handicap doubles final was played off, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club, between Lady Sandhurst and Mr. Graham and the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Crowe. The game was watched by a large and fashionable audience.

The handicaps were : Lady Sandhurst and Mr. Graham—½ 15 ; Mr. and Mrs. Crowe +½ 15.

Mrs. Crowe won the toss, and commenced to play from the upper, and some excellent play was witnessed. After many hotly contested rallies, Mrs Crowe took the first sett by 6 to 3.

In the second sett, however, Lady Sandhurst won a good game by 6 to 3.

In the third sett Mr. Crowe exerted himself to the utmost, and gave an attractive display, showing a complete mastership, but was of no avail, Lady Sandhurst winning amid intense excitement by 6 games to 2.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

THE SWATIS SUBMISSIVE.

LARGE NUMBER OF ARMS SURRENDERED.

Elsewhere on the frontier no further disturbance is reported, and things would seem to be quieter.

Two hundred and twenty more matchlocks, three hundred swords, and a few Martini and Snider rifles were surrendered yesterday by the tribesmen on the right bank of Swat River, and it is now stated that a small number of clans near Kohat are sending in a deputation.

A BIG FIGHT IMMINENT.

THE ORAKZAI, TEN THOUSAND STRONG OCCUPYING THE HILLS.

LATER.

A fight is imminent above Hangu, where Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs has concentrated the Kurram Valley Column.

The Orakzai, ten thousand strong, occupy the hills, the furthest of which is only fifteen miles from Hangu.

The 18th Bengal Lancers and the 9th Field Battery have been sent round in the direction of Shenowri to fall on the enemy's retreat ; while for attack in front, General Yeatman-Biggs has four Mountain guns, six Companies of the Royal Irish, the 2nd and 5th Punjab Infantry, the 2nd and 3rd Gurkhas, and the 15th Sikhs.

THE HADDA MULLAH GATHERING THE MOHMANDS AND BAJOURIS.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON THE KHAN OF DIR.

GENERAL JEFFREY'S MARCH DIVERTED.

It is reported from Malakhand that the Hadda Mullah is gathering the Mohmands and Bajouris to attack the Khan of Dir.

General Jeffrey's force, therefore, has been diverted to Khar, and probably joins Colonel Reid's Column beyond the Swat River, thereby permitting the holding of the Panjkora Valley with a strong force to prevent incest from the west.

THE SITUATION IN QUETTA.

MAHOMEDAN UNREST EXTENDING INTO BALUCHISTAN.

GAZABUND POST RAIDED AND BURNT.

The Gazabund Post, eighteen miles north-west of Quetta, was raided and burnt on Sunday night. It only contained five men, three of whom were local levies, who apparently escaped, and two lascars, probably travellers who were killed.

The incident is chiefly important as another indication that Mahomedan unrest is extending into Baluchistan.

LAHORE, AUG. 1.

Lieutenant Knox and the chiefs who went out to Mach on Monday returned last evening.

The gathering of tribesmen has dispersed peaceably.

Mr. Williams, the Political Agent, who went out on Monday after the Ghazis that killed the lascars and others in the fortifications close to Baleli, is believed to have gone further on their track. The victims were all Hindus ; a Mahomedan Lascar being spared.

It is anticipated that a strong Flying Column will be sent out soon to scour the hills, mostly in the Bolan direction, where the unrest is most apparent.

It is believed that the Hampshire Regiment from Multan may be temporarily sent here to admit of the Garrison being otherwise employed.

The fifty Sabres of the Sindh Horse that accompanied Lieutenant Knox, left to reinforce the detachments of the 16th Bombay Infantry at the Railway stations on the Upper Bolan portion of the line.

TWO MORE CASES OF GHAZISM.

Two more cases of Ghazism, evidently the work of the same gang, happened at Urak, sixteen miles beyond the Hasana Pass. No details have come to hand.

RUMOURS CONCERNING THE AMIR'S CHIEF SECRETARY.

Rumours from Peshawar have been repeated that Sultan Mahemed Khan, well-known as the Amir's Mir Munshi or Chief Secretary, has hurriedly left Kabul. At Peshawar his departure is considered politically significant.

A COMING LESSON FOR THE ORAIKZAI.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 1.

A good opportunity at last seems to offer to give the Orakzai raiders a sharp lesson. The present position on the Kohat border is this : The Orakzai have gathered their fighting men in the Khanki Valley, which runs east to west, parallel with the Samana range. Several Lashkars assembled, these were told off for their duties at Fort Lockhart and Samana. The lines are so strong, that the tribesman shrank from a direct attack, but one Lashkar pushed round the western edge of the range. Their advanced parties captured the police post of Shenowri. The object of this move, which has developed during the last few days, is to get between Fort Lockhart and the fortified post of Gulistan, so as isolate the latter. At the same time, parties are said to have been told to raid right down upon Doaba, half-way between Hangu and Thal. Ten thousand Mamozai Abshahszai and western clans are said to be engaged in this demonstration but the reports as to numbers are always untrustworthy. At the east of the Samana Range another Laskar is on the move. Its strength is put at eight thousand men of the Mishti, Mala Khel and Shaikana clans, who live beyond the hills, due north of Hangu. Farther to east still are two thousand of the Daulatzi section of the tribe squatting on the Ublan pass, having returned there when our troops returned to Kohat last week. Such is the general position and with half-a-dozen points open to raid, the sensible policy has been pursued of withdrawing the border Militia from the small outposts. The Orakai Lashkar at Shenowri is one which promises to give our troops a chance inflicting summary punishment.

AN ATTITUDE OF EXPECTATION ON BOTH SIDES.

Nothing new is reported from Peshawar, where General Elles' force is now enjoying a rest after last week's excitement. The Khyber seems to be practically clear both of Afridis and Shinwaris, though a few tribesmen doubtless have been left to watch Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal. From Malakhand, however, comes news of fresh activity on the part of the Hadda Mullah, who apparently means to try his fortune in a new direction. He wishes to attack the Khan of Dir, and is gathering the western Mohmands for that purpose, and also sounding the Utman Khel and the Bajouris. It is doubtful if he will succeed ; but in case of Dir being seriously threatened orders have been issued countermanding Brigadier-General Jeffrey's proposed march into the southern Utman Khel country.

A Brahni raiding party has attacked the levy post at Ghasabe, north-west of Quetta, and robbed its Garrison, and killed two Hindus. There is considerable unrest among the Brahuis, as two of the Sarawan Sardars who were summoned to Quetta have disobeyed Mr. Barnes' orders, and bolted across the Afghan Border into Shorawak.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

Three important measures of codification will be introduced at the Viceroy's Legislative Council this month, but will not be passed into law until the next cold weather, after opportunity has been given for full discussion by the public. The first amends the existing Post Office Act, and brings it into line with the existing requirements, as recommended by Mr. Fanshawe, who was on special duty last cold season for the purpose.

The second, for which the Secretary of State's sanction has just arrived, legalises the Criminal Procedure Code upon which Mr. Justice Prinsep has been engaged for the past year.

The third amends the existing Act relating to Stamp other than Court Fee Stamps, and brings it up to date on the lines already adopted in the corresponding Act at Home.

The Stage Carriages Bill, which is to be introduced at to-morrow's meeting, merely empowers the local authorities to make rules for preventing overworking of Dak and Tonga ponies, and for otherwise regulating traffic where stage vehicles are concerned.

THE GOVERNMENT METEOROLOGIST ON TOUR.

Mr. Elliot, the Government Meteorologist, leaves Simla to-morrow, for Southern India on an extended autumn tour of inspection.

CORDITE MANUFACTURE AT KIRKEE.

Considering the smallness of plant so far erected at Kirkee, the rate at which cordite is being turned out is very creditable, a lot of twenty-five reels having just been satisfactorily completed.

CRICKET : POONA GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

POONA, SEPT. 1.

The match between Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was concluded, to-day, in favour of the local team. The Young Men played this year somewhat better than any of the previous years. Cookburn (not out of yesterday) partnered with Browne and went in, but did not remain long. The Gymkhana completed their innings for 166. The Young Men, who had to make 129 to win, scored only 102 in their second venture, and thus lost the match by 27 runs.

The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Bradford l b w, b Herbert	11	l b w, b James	16
Sale, c Peyton, b Stevens	27	b James	2
Cookburn, c Peyton, b Stevens	0	b Herbert	34
Capt Lowis, b James	32	b Herbert	4
Brown, run out	21	c and b Herbert	27
Deas l b w, b James	2	b Herbert	0
Major Bythell, b James	1	not out	27
Bain, b Stevens	1	b Herbert	10
Shearme, not out	7	b Herbert	0
Melville, st Walcott, b Herbert	3	b Herbert	0
Capt Knatchbull, b Stevens	0	b Herbert	0
Extras	8	Extras	16
Total	117	Total	166

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R	R	M	W	R	R	M	W
Herbert	55	26	4	2	88	42	4	8
Stevens	77	41	2	4	36	32	1	0
James	30	30	1	3	35	24	2	2
Allan	25				30	26	1	0

THE Y. M. C. A.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
George, b Isaac	46	b Deas	5	
James, run out	14	b Browne	27	
Stevens, c Browne, b Deas	5	c Cookburn, b Deas	41	
Harrington, b Lowis	2	b Lowis	2	
Smith, b Browne	12	b Deas	2	
Walcott, b Deas	18	b Deas	6	
Allan, b Brown	0	l b w, b Deas	5	
Walker, b Deas	11	l b w, b Lowis	1	
Smith, Isaac	6	not out	11	
Peyton, b Deas	16	b Deas	1	
Herbert, not out	2	b Deas	0	
Extras	23	Extras	7	
Total	154	Total	102	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R	R	M	W	R	R	M	W
Lowis	75	35	4	1	28	6	2	2
Deas	118	59	6	6	102	39	4	7
Browne	50	35	0	2	30	21	1	1
Sale	10	11			25	6	1	
Shearme	5	3						

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

CONTINUED HEAVY MORTALITY IN KIRKEE.

There were 45 new cases and 34 deaths in Poona district, yesterday, of which 26 cases and 22 deaths occurred in Kirkee alone ; 13 cases and 6 deaths in Ghornadi ; one case and 3 deaths in Lanowli. There were 2 imported cases in Poona City and Kirkee.

To-day's returns show 33 cases and 26 deaths, of which 23 cases and 16 deaths occurred in Kirkee ; 9 cases and 9 deaths in Ghornadi. The two Europeans who were reported to have been attacked were Eurasians, staying at Gharpori.

In the Plague Hospital 53 patients remain under treatment.

Kirkee is now nearly empty.

Plague is also raging in Satara district.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE welcome break in the rains induced a good many riders to bring out their ponies and horses for this weekly gathering, and the fields for all the events were large. A regrettable accident in the jumping competition somewhat marred the afternoon's sport, which otherwise was fairly good. The jumps were somewhat bigger than usual, and Mr. Roberts taking his horse rather too fast at the first one got a somewhat nasty "downer." The horse hardly rose at all and turned a somersault. The rider luckily got off with only a sprained shoulder, but the horse was badly hurt and walked off the ground "as lame as a tree." The only horse that got round the jump course was Mr. Froome's "Compty ;" who bucked over the fences in excellent style, all the others refused to face the first jump. The ladies event of tilting at the ring fell through, and a "Cantering Race" was substituted, which was not a success owing to the ladies steadfastly refusing to gallop to the front when their mounts broke into a trot. The conditions of the race were that any lady's horse breaking the rider, should at once gallop to the front, and the winner was the last horse at the winning post. Miss Bromley very nearly won, but her horse collapsed into a trot within five yards of the winning post which put her out of it. The "Backwood Stakes" was won by Mr. Hudson, with Mr. Webster second, and Mr. McCausland third ; and the "Pony Scurry" proved a gift for Mr. Talbot's "Cheesi."

I.—TENT-PEGGING RING AND PEG.

Mr John	1
Mr Talbot	2
Mr Fischer	3

There were 14 competitors for this event, which was substituted for the Tent-pegging with swords owing to the scarcity of swords.

II.—JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSES.

Mr Froome's Compty. Owner	1

There were four entries for this event ; of which Mr. Froome's horse was the only one which would face the fruts.

III.—LADIES' CANTERING RACE.

Miss Hapty	1

There were five starters, all of whom, with the exception of the winner, failed to comply with the conditions of the race.

IV.—THE BACKWOOD STAKES.

Mr. Hudson	1
Mr Webster	2
Mr McCausland	3

There were ten starters.

V.—PONY SCURRY.

Mr Talbot's Cheesi, Owner	1
Mr Talbot's Fafadet, Mr John	2
Mr Bukett's Banker, Owner	3

There were eight starters.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS has explained that the Emperor Menelik's appointment of the Russian, M. de Leontieff, to be Governor-General of the "equatorial provinces of Ethiopia" was due to a suggestion made unofficially from France. M. de Leontieff is to develope the resources of the region. In doing so he will employ Frenchmen as administrators and use materials obtained from French firms.

SWITZERLAND FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

SUMMER RESORTS.

To the Anglo-Indian who contemplates spending summer in Switzerland my advice would be distinctly that of Mr. Punch, "Don't," and this in face of the fact that every year during the summer months the country is invaded by tourists and trippers chiefly recruited from among the British public. It must, however, be remembered that the average English man, or woman, is not in need of bracing after the long dark winter, but seeks chiefly a cheap form of sight-seeing and enlivenment by travel. For the enervated Anglo-Indian, in need of the greatest amount of bracing procurable in the shortest space of time, Switzerland, with its cold, crisp winter, is best followed up by a visit to the Scotch Moors, or some place on the east English coast. Where, however, such a combination is rendered impossible for reasons of economy or time, a move up into the Swiss mountains from lower levels becomes imperative as the hot summer months draw near. The choice of these mountain resorts is a difficult one though the selection is very large. The Jura, although lying lower than other ranges, offers the most bracing climate, but the hotels are rough as regards accommodation and fare. The sides of the Rhone Valley abound in villages, frequented by foreigners during the spring and summer, but in most cases they are situated at the foot of inaccessible peaks which intercept the breeze. The Engadine is placed beyond consideration for many, being fashionable and expensive ; other less frequented regions are insufferably dull. The chief things then to be considered are : first, the altitude, which should not, as a rule, exceed 4,000 feet, climate, scenery, a selection of reasonable yet comfortable pensions and hotels, the possibility of walks and excursions in the neighbourhood, and (if there are children concerned) the existence of a doctor. Perhaps Grindelwald, in the romantic Bernese Oberland, and Chateau d'Oex, in the pastorally beautiful Pays d'Enhaut are typical as regards all these items. Grindelwald is too generally known to need more than a passing description. For years it has been one of the most popular summer resorts and latterly much frequented in the winter, when the principal hotel of the place fills for the Christmas season. Day after day during the summer months the puffing, panting little funicular railway deposits its crowds of perspiring tourists on the small platform, where porters and omnibuses from the hotels and pensions await them. Limited as it is to one street, Grindelwald can boast of four large hotels, several smaller ones, and numerous pensions. At the entrance to the village and on the site of a hotel, which was burnt to the ground some years ago, stands an imposing stone building of five storyes, occupying three sides of a square, and capable of accommodating 400 visitors. It boasts of every luxury except electric lighting which, strange to say, has not yet reached the village—strange, that is, in a land where the abundant water-supply has been so admirably adapted to convey electricity in every form over the country. The pension charges at these large hotels are from 9 to 15 frs. a day during the season, but they are principally filled with passing tourists, many brought across in parties arranged and conducted by Dr. Lunn or the Polytechnic Society, with whom special terms have been contracted. The quieter pensions standing back from the central street are also well filled during the season by visitors intending a prolonged stay or by those with children. Some of these pensions, as also the smaller hotels, are comfortable and provide good but simple fare at extremely moderate rates, starting from 4½ francs a day. When it is considered that this includes board, food, and all but such extras as lighting, baths and wine, it can scarcely be thought exorbitant. The local language is German, but English is generally understood even in the village shops, for the maidens of the Oberland spend their winter months in praiseworthy endeavours to master the language spoken by the innumerable and generally voluble summer tourists. Encircling the small valley in which Grindelwald lies stand some of the giants of the Bernese Oberland, the Eiger, Wetterhorn, and Mœnch, rearing their heavy snow-crowned summits to meet the sky. At their feet rushes and foams the Black Lutschine, a turbulent stream, whose icy waters formed by the melting snow start from beneath the glacier, and reaching the edge of the valley glide in succeeding waterfalls into the silent depths below. For hardy mountaineers, the glaciers and peaks offer attractions that vary in proportion to the amount of peril involved in scaling them. For the less daring pedestrian there are excursions to the foot of the glaciers and to the fragrant pine forests that clothe the lower slops of the hills. For those unable to join even these shorter walks, a little funicular railway travels twice daily to the summit of the Sheidegg, 3,373 feet above Grindelwald, and so down into the Lauterbrunnen Valley, beyond a valley famed for its beautiful waterfalls, and av the starting place of the Murren Railway, one of the steepest in the world. Perhaps the accessibility of Grindelwald is one of its greatest attractions, as a journey of an hour by train lands the passenger at Interlaken, a centre of the principal Swiss Railway Lines. Chateau d'Oex situated in the fertile Gruyere country or Pays d'Enhaut, is also a well-known summer resort, and lies, like Grindelwald, in a valley at an altitude of 3,500ft. No train has yet been run through the picturesque surrounding country, but a yellow diligence lumbers up and down daily from Aigle (in the Rhone Valley), bearing its freight of passengers, four inside and two in the envied coupe, a little glass compartment placed between the driver's seat and the main body of the vehicle. As it comes slowly into the village it stops first at the gate of the hotel, where lounging men in flannels, with yellow-backed novels in hand, girls with tennis racquets, and some of the older folk are assembled to see and criticize any possible arrivals. If, as usual, amongst the passengers there is a fresh "guest" for the hotel, he (or she) emerges with all the paraphernalia of travel, and is deposited at the gate, thence with his baggage he is conducted by a porter, whilst the yellow coach rumbles off into the village and is finally drawn up before the Post Office, over the door of which are engraved the Cantonal Arms. This is the great event of the day, the advent of the coach from the busy outside world. Passengers for the various pensions—there is but one hotel—walk off to their destinations, followed by porters bearing the luggage and parcels. The hotel is a long, three-storeyed building, with a hundred beds. Chateau d'Oex is an advancing place, and this hotel is the centre of advance. Notwithstanding the fact that the charges have risen considerably during the last few years, the hotel is crowded throughout the season months, that is from June till the beginning of September. The accommodation is simple, bare wooden walls and unsarpeted floors, but the cuisine is excellent, thanks to the brother of the proprietor, who for several years travelled as Chef with the Vanderbilt Family, and now superintends the hotel kitchens. Excellent tennis courts and an annual tournament attract players of some repute, and recently golf links have been formed by some enthusiastic vicary of that most popular game. In the hotel the American-German element is strong, and unfortunately for the impecunious Anglo-Indian, makes its influence felt, raising not only the hotel rates, but also the expectations of those liveried gentlemen who attend for fees and thereby greatly speed the departing guest. The hotel charges vary from 9 to 12 francs a day, exclusive of the usual extras; the pensions' rates, from 4½ to 6. Here, as elsewhere, children are received in the pensions with open arms, often those of a motherly-looking proprietress, and are charged for at a reduced rate ; at the hotels their reception is less favourable, and it is difficult to obtain any reduction on account of tender years. "We don't want babies in the hotel, they are more detrimental to our interests than gentlemen learning the violin," is the response occasionally elicited by an indignant mother. Though Chateau d'Oex can boast no glaciers and no snow-crowned peaks, it has its own quiet beauties, its mountain torrent, the Sarine, alternately dashing over the rocks or gliding peacefully through the woods. Early in the spring the valley is sceated with flowers and the mountain sides are a mass of well-mixed colors ; later when these have gone there still remain some gentians on the higher slopes or the Alpine rose purpling the mountain side. Here and there are dotted little picturesque chalets, veritable Noah's arks, in which the cow and the horse lie down together, not to mention the man, his wife, his children, and the pigs. A dangerous and well nigh inaccessible peak, known as the Chateau des Chamois, and several minor summits attract the ambitious mountaineer, ; for the modest climber there are endless excursions up into the wild mountain reaches where some tiny mountain lake lies dark and still reflecting the frowning peaks and smiling sky or isolated chalets, 7,500 feet above the sea form the homes of the herdsmen who, during the summer months, tend the cattle and spend long hours in the preparation of Gruyere cheese. Far from the madding crowd of tourists these Swiss Highlands still preserve their primitive simplicity, reproduced in the character of their inhabitants. While, as on the Berness Oberland, thanks to the generous but ill-advised tripper, each child is possessed with the greed of gain, and under some thinly veiled pretext begs alms, in the quiet comparatively unfrequented Pays d'Enhaut, may still be found that simple pride which inspires the blue-bloused rustic to refuse even a well-earned fee. The language of the Canton is French—the religion Protestant. In a pretty little church, situated on a knoll in the centre of the village, English service is held twice every Sunday of the year, after the celebration of the French protestant "culte." A clever local practitioner, residing in the village all the year round, renders his services when required for the usual moderate fee, namely, 5 frs. a visit. Besides the diligence route already mentioned, there is another less known, and perhaps less beautiful, but which leads through the very heart of the Gruyere country and past the little town of Gruyere, standing on the summit of a hill which rises abruptly out of the surrounding valley. The picturesque gabled roofs of this quaint old town attracted the attention of some American millionaire who offered to pay a considerable sum for the permission to remove them intact to Chicago, there to form part of a Swiss village in course of construction for the Exhibition. It is said that the vandalic proposal, though not accepted at the time, is now being seriously considered by the inhabitants of Gruyere, so that probably a few years will see the picturesque old town shorn of its beauty and roofed in an appropriately modern inartistic manner.

It would be impossible to close an article on Swiss Summer resorts without making mention of Engelberg and St. Beattenberg. The former is situated in a valley at an altitude of 3,315 ft., and is famous for the bracing air which renders it a health as well as a pleasure resort. A diligence running twice daily from Stanstaad on Lake Lucern deposits the traveller at the door of any of the numerous pensions or hotels.

St. Beattenberg, above Lake Thun, and 3,775ft. above the sea, stratches along the side of the Beattenberg, and commands a perfect view of the lake sparkling below and of the marvellous snowclad Alps beyond. The ascent to St. Beattenberg is made in 16 minutes by a cable tramway opened in 1889. This is a mile in length, and has an occasional gradient of 1in 1½, from which it may be gathered that the journey is not one to be attempted by a nervous traveller, who would do better to drive direct from Interlaken.

It should be clearly understood by the Anglo-Indian who does not wish to suffer subsequent disappointment, that in none of these places is the climate cold on a fine sunny summer's day. Even on the glaciers at Zermatt the sun's rays retain their pristine heat, and with ice under foot one may still be thankful for an Indian sola topee over the head. This knowledge may save the thoughtless or generous passenger *en route* for Switzerland from consigning his helmet to the depths of the Red Sea at Aden, or bestowing it on the steward as a parting gift at Brindisi. There is also one scourge of the Swiss mountains to be mentioned and expected, that is, the redoubtable horse fly, which frequents almost all these summer resorts, and by no means confines its attention to horses and cattle. By comparison with it the Indian mosquito pales into insignificance, for it not only draws blood, but injects a poison that will rankle for many long days. By a merciful dispensation of Providence it does not penetrate indoors, for then would life indeed be unbearable. During July and August the heat and the flies are a not uncommon theme of table d'hote conversation, and make the luckless Anglo-Indian wonder, if it can indeed be true, that he is amongst those snowclad mountains on which his fancy has been wont to dwell whilst scorching through long November days in the Indian plains. Perhaps that famous writer who discovered years, nay centuries ago, that "the English summer is pleasanter than that of any other country in Europe," was not far wrong, as he adds, "on no other account than that it has a greater mixture of spring in it." Therefore, it is well to remember that though Switzerland is a land of flowers in the spring, and generally speaking a land of sunshine in the winter, it has little beyond its magnificent scenery to attract visitors in the summer, even to the so-called summer resorts.

AN OLD TALE RE-TOLD.

THE Madras papers have recently told some tall stories concerning snakes, and doubtlessly in its anxiety to beat the *Mail's* last tale of the snake and bicycle, the *Times* re-rattles a tale which we give below :—

A traveller in the Rockies happened to have a big stone fall from a precipice very near him. It fell on a rattlesnake which was sleeping underneath, and the poor beast was writhing helplessly. The traveller with much trouble lifted the stone, and the reptile crawled into its hole. A few days afterwards, the same traveller happened to pass the place, and, lo ! there was the snake, which on seeing him manifested every sign of delight and affection. He, in return, caressed it, and carried it home, and it used to sleep in his room, and to look for his visits, especially as he was sure to bring it a frog or a saucer of milk. One night he awoke from a noise in his room. Raising himself up he found that a burglar had entered, and the snake had coiled round his leg, and hissed, and drew him to the window. Having done so it put out its tail and rattled for the police !

We know that every one of our readers has met with this particular snake before. But we quote it for the benefit of those who shall come after them. The *Mail* man, it will be remembered, allowed his snake to fasten itself on his bicycle, and swish, whack, thud itself to pieces on the roadway, after which the cyclist took some whiskey. Had he only been fortunate enough to fall in with the *Times'* "Rocky" rattler, instead of a common cobra, he might have taken it on his bicycle and have made use of its rattle instead of a bell. It was clearly a lost opportunity. The story, however, is instructive, and, from a moral point of view, distinctly superior to that of the *Mail*.

STRIKE AMONG MUNICIPAL ROAD COOLIES.

YESTERDAY morning, a number of road coolies, employed in the A, B, and C wards, struck work, under a misapprehension that their wages, which have during the last few months been raised from five to six annas a day, were to be reduced to the former figure. A large number of these men assembled on the maidan, in front of the Municipal offices, at about 6-30 o'clock. The information regarding the strike having been communicated to the Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, he interviewed the men, and explained to them that the information regarding the reduction of their wages is incorrect. He advised them to resume work, and they did so.

Some of the old hands who, it appears, were instrumental in bringing about this strike, have been discharged, and the rest of the men have been warned that in the event of a similar strike taking place again, the men participating in it will be discharged and new hands will be taken on.

THE NEW POLICY IN GOA.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO THE REVOLTERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL MACHADO, the new Governor-General of Goa, has begun his administration in a way which promises well for Goa. A private telegram has been received here conveying the news that a general amnesty has been granted to the Ranes and revolters generally without any restrictions whatsoever. The amnesty has been approved and sanctioned by the Home Government. The suspension of guarantees has been withdrawn, and full liberty has been accorded to the Pass.

MONDAY'S tide being the heaviest of the year, tidal bore was expected by the Port authorities. The bore did come, but the tide returned with great force and did no particular damage to shipping.

THE "PRATODA" CASE.

THE SESSIONS JUDGE'S JUDGMENT.

GROUNDS OF DECISION.

MR. ASTON, Sessions Judge of Satara, on Monday, read the following judgment in the "Pratoda" case, as briefly announced in our telegraphic columns of the following morning :—

FINDING.

The Court disagreeing with the Assessors finds that Ramchandra Narayen and Krishnaji Dhondeo are guilty of the offence of exciting disaffection, an offence punishable under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, and the sentence of the Court is that Ramchandra Narayen suffer transportation for life, and that Krishnaji Dhondeo suffer transportatin for seven years.

H. F. ASTON,
Sessions Judge.

August 30.

GROUNDS OF DECISION.

Ramchandra Narayen, who is proved to be the editor of the "Pratoda" newspaper, printed and published at Islampur, in the Satara district, and Krishnaji Dhondeo, who is proved to be the manager, publisher and proprietor of the said paper, are charged, under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, with having published on or about the 17th May, 1897, at Islampur, in the "Pratoda" newspaper an article, headed "Preparation for Becoming Independent," in which they attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India. The offence of "exciting disaffection," is defined in Section 124 A of the Penal Code as exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, by words, either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise. The Explanation added to that section states that such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore the making of comments on the measures of the Government with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation is not an offence within this clause under section 124 A of the Criminal Procedure Code. No Court may take cognizance of an offence under Section 124 A of the Penal Code unless upon complaint made by order of, or under the authority from, the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf. Complaint that the accused had committed an offence under Section 124 A was made to the committing Magistrate by the Police Superintendent under authority from the Local Government, the order signed by a Secretary to Government being produced and recorded. Exhibit A. A. is on record. After the accused had both pleaded to the charge in this Court, and after the examination in chief of the first witness, Mr. Mactier, Superintendent of Police, was completed, and when the order Exhibit A. A. produced in the committing Magistrate's court was by request of the defence formally tendered in evidence before Mr. Mactier was cross-examined, the defence who had neither sought to have the commitment quashed by the High Court nor asked that the accused should not be called on to plead, to the charge, raised an objection to the order of Government Exhibit A. A. being recorded on the ground that though it directs complaint to be made against both of the accused by Mr. Mactier, under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, the order does not specify which particular article was to be made the subject of the complaint, but says only "in respect of certain article appearing in the issue of the (Pratoda," dated 17th May, 1897, and the article was not disclosed till the complaint was actually made in the Court of the comitatus Magistrate. This is no reason why the order should not be recorded in the case. The unexplained omission in the order to specify which was the "certain article" referred to might have been made the basis of an application before this trial commenced, to have the commencement of the trial postponed until the point was cleared up by a reference to the Local Government if there was room for the doubt in the matter. No such request was made either before or after the trial began by either side ; and there does not appear to be room left for doubt, as the article in respect of which the complaint was made was disclosed at the commencement of the Magisterial proceedings and no attempt has been made to show that the order of Government Exhibit A. A. refers to any article other than the one which has been made the subject of the complaint established under that order.

NO QUESTION OF ACCURACY.

The article incorporated in the charge is in the Maratha language, and no question has been raised by the defence as to the accuracy of the English translation purporting to have been made by Mr. G. M. Sathe, Reporter on the Native Press, and recorded as exhibit B "Preparation for Becoming Independent." "Canada is a country in North America, under the British rule, the people of which have now become intolerant of their subjection to England. Though they are subject to the British people they are not effeminate like the people of India. It is not their hard lot to starve themselves for filling the purse of Englishmen. They are not obliged to pay a pie to England. Their income from land revenue and taxes are expended for their own benefit. They enact their own laws independently and appoint their own officers, except one or two who are sent from England. Of even this nominal dependence they have become impatient and are now busy making efforts to throw it off. It is

lows :—" Responsibility of those who celebrate Shri Shivaji's festival. Every person should pass some days in happiness and after that should have to hear a narrative of misfortunes. When this happens that man remembers the happiness he enjoyed previously and feels sorry to see his present condition. As this is the case with individuals so it applies equally to a nation. When a nation which once rose to the higest point of prosperity is thrown into obscurity, through misfortunes, it remembers its former glory and feels acutely the state into which it has fallen. Bhartiakari who succeeded Vicramaditya felt very sorry in the same way. About this he has written: 'That beautiful city with the King of Kings, surrounded by all feudal kings, the grand place of his council, his moon-faced Queen sitting by his side, the multitude of surrounding princes, proud of their valour, those bards and their praises, Yagni (queen) bows to that time which destroyed all the above mentioned things.' It is quite plain that man in extreme poverty cannot help bowing to that time which has the power of doing miracles. Well in this state, namely, a state of 'past remembrance' our Maharashtra now is. Where is the glory of those warriors who took their flags from Rameshvar to Atak unobstructed, and who acquired new kingdoms by sagacity and statesmanship, and made attempt to make their subjects happy? Where has the former glory of that kingdom gone? Where has their love for their subjects now gone? Where is the valour and administrative skill of our people of that time? These and similar thoughts stand before us and we feel very unhappy. It is not wrong to feel sorry like this. In one way it is good. Whoever is alive to a feeling of this sort, such person only are fit to live in the present and future struggle, and these persons only will live. Now it is plain from the "Shivajee" festivals taking place at different parts that this feeling of sorrow has to some exent been aroused among us.

II. At this time of feeling sorrow a great responsibility lies on the leaders of the people, and that responsibility is for to show the right way to the people. In accepting this responsibility the leaders should fully bear in mind that the wave of feeling which has been produced among the

PEOPLE SHOULD NOT BE DESTROYED BY THEIR ACTIONS.

At the present time there is this responsibility. The end of the present feeling will be by celebrating, somehow or other, one or two festivals in honour of Shivaji, or by lighting a few lamps, or decorating some place, otherwise we will have to say with sorrow that we have not the strength, and that the time has not come to remember the deeds of our forefathers. The people celebrate many festivals, and this will be one of them, and we shall remain in the same sleepy state so far as the actions of our forfathers are concerned. When some one will awake us by blows, then only we shall somehow look up half asleep. What else can done? The leaders, therefore, must think what we should do. We are as if floating down the current (we are being reduced to poverty.) We must, therefore, by the help of past remembrance try to rise, and to do this our former state must be before our eyes, and to accomplish this a Shivaji Festival is the best means possible which anybody will admit. But why this festival was got up, and with what object the leaders should not allow people to forget, or else we do certain things because we have to do them without thinking of advantages or otherwise resulting therefrom. The same case will happen in regard to this, and it is the duty of the leaders to prevent this. This much we are to suggest for the present."

The paragraph in the "Pratoda" of 17th May, 1897, upon which the defence rely to support the view that the article charged (Exh. B) does not disclose an intent to go further than the species of criticism of Government measures, declared legitimate by the exception to section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, is translated as follows:—"Some villains applied tar to the statue of the Queen in Bombay last October. It cannot be removed, and the statue cannot be cleared and restored to its former condition. So the Executive Engineer Mr. Murzban has proposed that a new head should be made and that should be fixed on body of, statue. Most probably the Government will accept this proposal. Now new Bombay is going to be formed. Along with that if a new statue of the Empress be made and placed at the entrance of the Fort the people will be rejoiced." The defence have also relied upon this particular writing (and upon no other in any issue of the "Pratoda") to show generally a loyal disposition on the part of the conductors of this paper. For the Crown it has been contended with reason that to this paragraph that is in no way helps the defence to bring the charged article (Exh. B.) within the scope of the Sec. 124 A., and that as general evidence of a loyal disposition, it is ambiguous and negative, whilst the charged article (Exh. B.) is a publication tending

TO PROMOTE INSURRECTION AND CIRCULATE DISCONTENT

amongst native subjects of her Majesty the Queen Empress and the other articles, (N. and O.) are for the same reason positive evidence of a disaffection to the Government on the part of those responsible for their publication. The Assessors, who showed some reluctance about offering any opinion, and one of whom manifested a greater anxiety to leave the Court than to express his opinion, have not given me material assistance. One of them thinks that the impugned article does not disclose an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, because he was taught otherwise at school. The other assessor thinks that the article does not contain any expression or words likely to create disaffection. He thinks it only takes the condition of Canada as an illustration, but for what purpose he has formed no opinion except that an Editor of a paper will put anything in his paper for the purpose of filling his paper and to gather subscriptions.

The article charged must be dealt with in

A FAIR AND LIBERAL SPIRIT

not picking out as objectionable sentence here or a strong word there, or giving undue importance to inflated and turbid language, but looking at the real intention and spirit of the article. The same may be said as to the other articles already quoted. But I do not understand what is gained by the strenuous endeavour of the defence to rely upon the exception to section 124 A, when there is no reference direct or indirect in the article charged to any measure of the Government in India, and the disapprobation expressed therein is so obviously disapprobation of the very existence of the Government by law established in India and of the "callous" and "shameless" attitude of those people of India who do not show by their actions that they feel "humiliated" at the loss of such a vast and gold-like country. The contention of the defence that "so long as a writer or speaker neither directly or indirectly, suggested or intended to produce the use of force he did not fall within this section" is based upon the speech of Sir James Stephen in Council, in which the important reservation was added that the question in trials under this section would always be as to the true intention of the writer or speaker, and this intention would have to be inferred from the circumstances of the case. It is not necessary to discuss the point whether there is disclosed in the article charged read alone, or by the light of other articles put in, any suggestion or intention direct or indirect, to produce the use of the force, because the above contention of the defence is not supported by the terms of Section 124 A, and has been controverted by Petheram, C. J, in the "Bangabasi" case, (XIX12 R. Cal., p. 35. It is sufficient merely to state my opinion here that I think such suggestion is disclosed. Complaints has been made by the defence (without any evidence being offered that offences under section 124 A, are common) that the accused have been taken by surprise because of the rarity of prosecution under that section. This is more of

AN APPEAL AD MISERICORDIAM

than an answer to the charge but it has not been coupled with any expression of regret or with any promise of amendment. For the rest the defence is a laboured attempt to explain or justify various passages and expression in the articles without as it seems to me any explanation which will be of use looking into of the lesson inculcated by the article charged and of the true intent of the writer. It is not necessary for me to discuss the meaning of so well understood a term as "disaffection." No man can serve two political masters, and an invitation to love or hold to the one implies generally the appearance of an invitation to hate or despise the other. Taking the article charged in its broadest sense and with every desire to deal fairly and liberally with its meaning it seems to me to draw a contrast between the people of Canada and the people of India, and to point the moral that tolerance of British rule means "humiliation" to the writer's countrymen who must be "callous" and "shameless" if they do not show by their actions that they feel the humiliation, and take spirited and manly action to "to throw off the English yoke and establish a Government of their own." The Americans pointedly referred to in the article rest off their English nationality by resort to arms. It is not necessary for me to dwell on the distinction between an administration dependent upon a Parliamentary vote or the result of a general election and the Government established by law in British India. It is sufficient to say that an attempt to subvert the authority of the Government in India and to get another Government sustituted by the promulgation of sentiments inimical to the very existence of that Government established by law in British India is unlawful and cannot by any possibility be treated as consistent with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government established by law in British India.

Then as to individual expressions in the Article. Mr. MacTier was asked his opinion as to whether the heading is seditious and the question was disallowed, because he had already given a comprehensive answer to a comprehensive question which need not have been asked, as the question whether the language of the Article comes under the provisions of Section 124 A is a question for the Judge and assessors in this case to decide without reference to the opinion of others. There is a signal defiance in the title "Preparation for becoming Independent" which is embodied by the contents of the article and still further enhanced when the other articles put in by the prosecution are read. Intolerance of subjection to England is a theme which, the rest of the article shows was chosen to inculcate disaffection to British rule at a time when it is notorious that opinion likely to strain the attachments of the best affected were being disseminated broadcast over the land attributing great natural calamities to British rule.

THE INNUENDO IS OBVIOUS

in the sentence. "It is not their hard lot to starve themselves for filling the purse of Englishman." Mr. Kolah for the accused number one has called that a "hard saying, but has indicated no evidence or authority of to make it worthy of acceptance. I am not aware of any; and even if the accused believed in it themselves that would be no justification for promulgating or playing on the sentiment in order to excite dislike against British rule or in order to translate discontest with any condition of life into discontent against the Government under which that life is spent, so as to pave the way to introduce another Government. Mr. Kolah has himself described the comparison in the succeeding sentences between Canada and India as an odious comparison. But whether the facts stated about Canada be true or false, the design of the article to place

ALL THE ODIUM UPON THE EXISTING

Government in British India is transparent, and an attempt to make people treat the Government established by law with intolerance and to view it with odium is nothing less than an attempt to excite disaffection. The closing sentences of the article explain themselves even without importing into consideration the other articles put in by the prosecution, and comment is superfluous. I can find nothing in the paragraph put in by the defence which can be used to explain away the contents of the article charged. A profound thinker in England observed some year ago: "I suppose no one perfectly understands the mixed sense of hatred and necessity and customary acquiescence with which our rule is regarded." Whatever degree of truth there may be in that remark it seems to me that the true intent of the article charged is to lessen that acquiescence and to dispute that necessity, and to extend the hatred or dislike of British rule with the ultimate object of subverting the authority of the Government by law established in British India in order that another Government may take its place. I, therefore, hold that

BOTH THE ACCUSED HAVE ATTEMPTED TO EXCITE DISAFFECTION

to the Government by law established in British India and have committed the offence defined in section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code and do not come under the exception to that section. I have given consideration to the question of punishment. It has been argued that a generous consideration should be given to the impugned article. No generous mind will withhold sympathy from those persons who may find either pleasure or pain or consolation in the reminiscence of the past achievements of a race or country. But that sympathy must not be allowed to cloud the real issue in a trial under Section 124 A. The moral excuses for political crime afford no reason for less firmness in suppressing such crime. It is impossible to treat the "Pratoda" as a mere obscure journal when I find that of the 500 "exchange" copies alone, some in far off Baroda, Nagpore and Benares and of the 180 subscribers at outstations 40 are village officers and 25 other vants of Government. One of the witnesses in this case a Brahmin police officer, says that the journal is sent to him unsolicited. In considering the harm possible from such a journal though published at Islampur (where there is a Civil Court) I bear in mind that out of the 143 clerks under the District Judge who are Brahmins 9 and the 3 Subordinate Judges of this district also are all Brahmins, there are 106 Brahmins who am of the Satara District and all the rest except three (a tailor, a Parbhu and a Savashe) are also Brahmins. The time chosen for the publication of this article was when the accused's countrymen were suffering from an accumulation of natural calamities. The locality of publication is a district which came under British rule within recent memory where the emotion caused by that change may still be lingering. Then have to remember that the Press has its responsibilities as well as its privileges, and that an institution which is capable of conferring priceless benefits upon a community worthy of free institutions is most in danger when the Courts fail, if appealed to, to enforce the criminal law with firmness and with all the severity which the occasion may require. Since the article was published we have seen

A TERRIBLE EXAMPLE

how grave are the responsibilities of those who choose to use the press as a vehicle for disseminating inflammatory writings. An eminent historian of the events of this century has remarked that: "men with a taste for assassination are to be found among the gang followers of every political army." That fact alone, should be sufficient warning to journalists of any class or degree who may choose to dabble in sedition. I must bear also in mind that such sentiments as the accused have chosen to express and circulated in the article charged if once translated into action or even into passive resistance would be in the highest degree harmful to the public welfare. I do not think that the severity of a sentence for a political crime should be in inverse proportion to the strength of the Government. No such doctrine has ever been advanced. To reduce the punishment of ignorant persons who are led on to open acts of violence by schemers of sedition who keep in the back-ground. It seems to me, therefore, that it is necessary in the circumstances under which the accused are convicted and having regard to the occasion and locality of the offance that this Court should by its sentence give expression to its sense of the gravity of the offence committed by the accused who have by the circulation of the article "Preparation for becoming Independent" exerted themselves to alienate that general good will which is the surest foundation of a Government, and to prevent the general wielding of all classes in a common attachment to British rule. The dissemination of the views expressed in the articles put in amongst the classes in this town who have thronged this court each day is an evil inseparable from a public trial but for this very reason I think that

THE ENDS OF JUSTICE ARE BETTER SERVED BY SEVERITY

in one or two cases than by a series of lighter sentences. That is a matter which I think might well have been considered by the defence before it was decided to try to justify the article. If my view is wrong I have the satisfaction of knowing that there is an appeal from this Court, and the accused have the knowledge that the Crown's prerogative of clemency is unfettered by the jurisdiction of the Courts. I take into consideration the advanced years of accused No. 2 though his offence is not otherwise distinguishable from that of accused No. 1. Both have co-operated to divert public attention from the benevolence of a Govern ment which was making the most strenuous endeavours to help the people to fight against plague, pestilence and famine, and could see in such an accumulation of natural calamities only an occasion for filling the minds of half educated and ignorant persons with ideas of revolt from British rule. The sentence of the Court should, I think, be such as to bring home to the minds of all the gravity of the offence committed by these who seek to undermine the foundations on which the greatest strength of the Government in India rests, and heap reproach upon those persons who see no humiliation in the fact that they have become merged as subjects of our Sovereign in the dominion of a great Empire and are content to share in its prosperity.

H. F. ASTON,
Sessions Judge.

August 30.

THE OFFENDING ARTICLES.

Below we give the text of the articles from the *Pratoda* which were put in by the prosecuting pleader :—

(*April* 20.)

ARMS IN THE GAEKWAR'S TERRITORY.

In the Baroda State anybody is allowed to possess arms, but it is now in contemplation to put a stop to this. It is said that security is to be taken from those who have already got arms in their possession, and that arms will in future be given to the persons only. A rumour that an Arms Act is about to be enacted having got abroad, it has as it were produced unrest in the minds of the high and the low. It would be well if this rumour be soon set at rest. Otherwise, a correspondent says, an extraordinary crisis might possibly occur. It is a rumour that pressure has been brought to bear, through the Residency, for passing this measure. It appears as if the foolish suggestions made by the "Times of India" in connection with the Ganpati melas are bearing fruit at this time. It is said that the aid of the troops in the Residency is also to be availed of in the matter. The English Government have already disarmed their own subjects, and now they entertain the design of disarming the subjects of the Native Chiefs also. And in this intention they will doubtless succeed under the present circumstances. If the English people think that they will be free from all anxiety when all the subject people in India are disarmed, we cannot say how far the end can be attained. The English labour under a delusion if they think so. But the English should bear in mind that when the time arrives even stones and earth alone would be of great use in place of arms. But it is our desire that no such occasion should arise, nor should anyone bring it about.

(*May* 17.)

RESPONSIBILITY ON THOSE WHO CELEBRATE SHRI SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

Every person should pass some days in happiness and after that should have to hear a narrative of misfortunes. When this happens that man remember, the happiness he enjoyed previously, and feels sorry to see his present condition. As this is the case with individuals so it equally applies to a nation. When a nation who once rose to the highest point of prosperity is thrown into obscurity, through misfortunes, it remembers its former glory and feels acutely the state into which it has fallen. *Bhartrahari* (a King) who succeeded Vikramaditya (a king) felt very sorry in the same way. About this he has written that:—"That beautiful city with the king of kings, surrounded by all feudal kings, the grand place of his council, his moon-faced queen sitting by his side, the multitudes of surrounding prince, proud of their valour, those bards and time praises Yagni (queen) bows to that time which destroyed all the above mentioned things. It is quite plain that man in extreme poverty cannot help but bowing to that time which has the power of doing miracles. Well, in this state, namely a state of "past remembrance," our Maharashtra now is. Where is the glory of those warriors of Maharastra gone who took their flags (conquered the country, country from Rameshvar to Atak unobstructed, and who acquired new kingdoms by sagacity and statesmanship, and made attempts to make their subjects happy. Where has the former glory of that kingdom gone? Where has their love for their subjects now gone? Where is the valour and administrative skill of our people of that time; these and similar thoughts stand before us and we feel very unhappy. It is not wrong to feel sorry like this. In one way it is good. Whoever is alive to a feeling of this sort, such person only are fit to live in the present and future struggle, and these persons only will live. Now it is plain from the "Shivajee" festivals taking place at different parts that this feeling of sorrow has to some exent been aroused among us.

At this time of feeling sorrow, a great responsibility lies on the leaders of the people and that responsibility is to show the right way (of action) to the people. In accepting this responsibility the leaders should fully bear in mind that the wave of feeling which has been produced among the people should not be destroyed by their actions. Now at the present time there is this responsibility. The end of the present feeling (of sorrow) will be by celebrating somehow or other one or two festivals in honour of Shivaji, or by lighting a few lamps or decorating some place, otherwise we will have to say with sorrow that we have not the strength, and that the time has not come, to remember the deeds of our forefathers. The people celebrate many festivals and this will be one of them and we shall remain in the same sleepy state so far as the actions of our forefathers is concerned. When someone will awake us by blows, then only we shall somehow look up half asleep. What else can we do? The leaders therefore must think what we should do. We are as if floating down the current (we are being reduced to poverty). We must therefore by the help of past remembrance try to rise, and to do this our former state must be before our eyes, and to accomplish this a Shivaji festival is the best means possible which anybody will admit. But why this festival was got up, and with what object the leaders should not allow people to forget, or else we do certain things because we have to do them without thinking of advantages or otherwise resulting therefrom. The same case will happen in regard to this, and it is the duty of the leaders to prevent this. This much we are to suggest for the present.

The above translations were made by Mr. M. A. Baig, I.C.S., Oriental Translator to Government.

(*May* 17.)

Translation of a passage appearing in the *Pratoda* of 17th May, 1897 :—

Some villains applied tar to the statue of the Queen in Bombay last October. It cannot be removed and the statue cannot be cleaned and restored to its former condition. So the Executive Engineer, Mr. Murzban, has proposed that a new head should be made for the statue in England, and that should be fixed on the body of the statue. Most probably the Government will accept this proposal. Now, new Bombay is going to be formed, along with that if a new statue of the Empress be made and placed at the entrance of the Fort the people will be rejoiced.

The translation of the above was made by Mr. D. M. Colah, barister-at-law, who put it in on accused's behalf.

THE FAMINE.

DAMAUN.

On Tuesday morning, Miss Ryan and Mrs. Lukey, who belong not to the society known in India as the American Mission, but to the "Brethren Mission," known in America as the "Dunker Brethren," left Lower Damaun to proceed to the Mission's headquarters, at Bulsar, after expressing their thanks to Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala for having rendered them comfortable in a strange land, where they had not a single acquaintance. Before they came here, they distributed a large quantity of rice at Bulsar, where, relief-works, employing upwards of 2000 people, were opened and carried on for some time. On Sunday, the Sabbath was rigidly observed, the labourers' work was stopped, and they were asked to and did join the prayers, on the termination of which each labour was presented with half the quantity of rice he earned by work per day. The ladies then went to Vapi (Damaun Road station), where they distributed, gratis, rice among the very poor people, and sold to others at half-price. There they learnt from newspapers and the condition of affairs about the distress prevailing here, and notwithstanding they were put to a lot of trouble in procuring passes for their admission in Damaun territory from the Governor of Damaun and the chief plague authority, Damaun Frontier, they came and took up their quarters at the British bungalow. Every day in the morning they gave discourses on the Christian religion, which were attended by a number of Mahomedans and Woblas who were attracted by the novelty of the thing. In the afternoon they sold a certain quantity of rice as half-price to those whom they considered poor and deserving. In the evening they sang hymns in English, Hindustani and Marathi, attracting a large crowd of persons of all nationalities. During their eighteen days' stay here they sold 91 bags of rice containing more than 500 faras, and the buyers averaged 700 a day. Many people had to be turned away because their funds were limited and they sought to give to the very poor. On being interviewed on the eve of their departure, and asked their impression as to the distress in Lower Damaun, they stated: "As regards the distress in Damaun we have found it as acute, if not more so, than in any other place where we have given relief. Many are the sad stories of widows and orphans caused by the ravages of the plague. The high prices of grain make it almost impossible for those who earn but small wages to get along. As our funds were limited, only the poorest of the great crowd that came every day were admitted to the compound for the cheap grain. In this way, about 700 people received a little help each day. We are sorry to leave so soon as the present condition of the people on every hand appeals to our sympathies very much." Could they receive help for yet another month the worst of the hard times would doubtless be over.

THE NAOSARI "WITCH" MURDER CASE.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Judgment was delivered, on Monday, by Khan Bahadhur Hirji Wadia, the Sessions Judge of Naosari, in the case in which five men of Billimoras were charged with the murder of a woman, named Bhikl, residing near the river Ambaki, in Billimora. The motive for the alleged crime put forward by the prosecution was that the accused believed the deceased woman to be a witch, who was chiefly responsible for the breaking out of the plague in Billimora. All the five accused had made their confessions before the third-class Magistrate of Billimora, but had withdrawn them in the Sessions Court. The Public Prosecutor of Naosari conducted the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roognath Rooderji and Patel. A report of the case has already appeared in our columns. In the course of an elaborate judgment, the learned Sessions Judge, after dealing with the evidence, held that the prosecution had failed to prove the case against the prisoners, and ordered all the accused to be acquitted. He also passed some severe strictures on the conduct of the third-class Magistrate in taking down the alleged confessions. The prisoners were accordingly acquitted.

CYCLE TAX IN BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I learn that the Municipal Corporation of Bandora propose to levy a wheel tax on cycles. Before such a measure is carried out, may I suggest that the members of the Board take a ride on a bike along the main road from the railway station to Land's End, and then calmly consider whether a cycle-tax would not rather lay them open to an action for damages for injury to tires, if nothing worse,—

Yours, &c.,
Sept. 1. BIKE.

THE ORIENTAL MILLS MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Messrs. Graham and Company have requested me to correct a statement in my yesterday's letter which may lead to misapprehension. I said Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company consented to take up the agency. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Graham and Company informed me that they would be pleased to take up the agency if the shareholders wished them to do so; and if, on examination of the affairs of the company, they could see their way to do so with credit to themselves and good results to the shareholders. My excuse for the misstatement must be that I took their proviso as a "sine qua non," and consequently a practical assent, for which I beg to apologise to them and to you.—Yours, &c.,

BYRAMJEEJDA B BANAJEE'.

Sept. 1.

ILLEGALLY RESTRAINING A EUROPEAN SOLICITOR.

DETAINED BY FISHERMEN IN THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Pesidency Magistrate, Inspector Holdway charged Mahadeo Malari and nine others with wrongfully restraining and assaulting Mr. Reginald Gilbert and others, on the 31st August last. Mr. Bland, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complaint preferred by Mr. Gilbert was that he was a solicitor of the High Court, and at 2 p.m., on the 31st August last, went into a jolly boat from the Apollo Bunder to Sunk Rock. He tried to sail between two unoccupied fishing sticks, but the wind fell, and his men removing the sail began rowing with the oars. The tide was very strong and it took them between the adjoining posts where there were a net and a fishing boat attached. They ran against the rope stretched between two poles and broke it, fouling the net. The tide took them alongside to a boat in which there were about ten men. He took out from his purse one rupee and gave it to them out of kindness. They then tied their sail and refused to release it. They brought a thick iron chain and passed it through the ring in their bows. Mr. Gilbert went forward to release the chain, when about seven or eight men came up to him and shouted out: "Tum Mareage" (we will strike you). One of the fishermen took up a heavy club and struck one of his men. Another blow with a big club was aimed at him, but he fortunately escaped injury. The fishermen seized him by the arm, and prevented him from releasing his boat. He asked them if he was to blame in any way. They said "No." He gave them his name and the number of the boat. Each time he tried to release the boat he was assaulted. He saw a Port Trust boat sailing past him. He called out, and it came alongside of him. Leaving the boat tied up he went on board the Port Trust boat.

Mr. Gilbert gave evidence to the above effect before the magistrate.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Bland, Mr. Gilbert said that he was not struck by the fishermen, but they assaulted him. They caught hold of him and pushed him back. He did not understand their Maratta language. When he gave them his name they said "Kooch fikar nahi" (never mind). He tried to avoid the passage between the posts, although it was specially kept open for traffic by the Port Trust. The fishermen did not shout "Daman, daman" (to the left) to warn them against the danger. His boat was carried by the tide alongside their boat and broke the top rope. He would certainly be surprised to learn that the damage done to the fishermen's boat was to the extent of Rs. 250. They saw his sail broken but they did not come to his assistance. His was a hired jolly boat. The accused were very much excited at the time. He could not say to whom he threw the one rupee he pulled out from his purse. He did not feel annoyed when they asked him his name. He had to keep as much dignity and as much temper as possible, because there were about 200 people. It was out of "the spirit of cussedness" that they acted towards him in that fashion, and out of the same spirit they would have thrown him over board. Their object was to excite him anyhow. There were four men and a boy in his jolly boat. He had been excited or had he lost control over his temper he would have been dead and gone. He recognized the second accused as the man who raised the heavy club. He wanted to knock him down. He did not ask for their names. He only took the number of their boats. He believed they wanted to blackmail him. He was detained for half an hour, and his boat was detained until 10 o'clock in the evening, when the police released it. He would have been detained longer if Mr. De Silva did not rescue him.

Fakir Makadam gave evidence in corroboration of some of the above statements. He said: The whole of the accused abused Mr. Gilbert. Nos. 2 and 4 pushed him. Nos. 1 and 3 had sticks in their hands, which they raised to strike the saheb and his men. They were detained by the fishermen for half-an-hour, and their boat till ten o'clock. They refused to accept complainant's name and declined to mention the extent of damage suffered by them. Hussen Abu Bakkar, tindal of the jolly boat, in which Mr. Gilbert went out, said: Nos. 2, 4 and 7 jumped into the sea, and pulled the jolly boat. No. 2 struck him with a stick. The stick was also raised to strike Mr. Gilbert, but he intervened, when he was struck with it. Nos. 1 and 2 had sticks in their hands. When the complainant offered a rupee they refused it, and asked for his watch. Nos. 8, 9 and 10 assisted No. 1 in chaining the boat. He told the complainant that they wanted his watch.

Mr. Holdway here closed the case for the prosecution, remarking that he had many other witnesses but did not wish to unnecessarily take up the time of the court by repetition of the evidence already given.

Mr. Bland expressed regret on behalf of his clients that anything of an unpleasant character should have taken place. He said that their conduct being perfectly *bona fide* they should not be heavily punished. They were naturally annoyed at their not having been fouled by the keel of the boat. They did not want to steal the jolly boat. All that they wanted was a sort of security for the damage done to their property, and to get the names of the party to whom the boat belonged.

The magistrate discharged No. 8, against whom no evidence was adduced. The rest of the accused were charged with wrongfully restraining and confining the complainant and others, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 10 were also charged with assault.

Mr. Gilbert applied hani Mr. De Silva, who was in the Port Trust boat, might be called to give evidence.

The court could not entertain the application, it being too late, and the charges had already been framed.

The further hearing of the case to enable defence to bring evidence was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE MARATHA BRAHMINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. M. W. Barve, gives, in very excellent style, a number of reasons why the Maratha Brahmins ought to be loyal to the British Government; but this does not alter the fact that they are almost universally disloyal. No further proof of this is needed than the hundreds of Ganpati melas, which to-day are being chanted by the schoolboys; every one of them composed by Brahmins, and every one having as its burden a wail against the evil rule of the British, and a call to strive for independence. The fact is thus patent, apart from any reasons for it; but reasons there are in plenty. Free and prosperous as he is, the Maratha Brahmin hates us, because—(1) He has a vivid recollection of how his ancestors stole away Shivaji's kingdom from Shivaji's children, and had an uncommonly good time for nearly a century, looting half of India; while he has forgotten that their corrupt and worthless administration was falling to pieces before the attacks of the new Maratha States, and would have perished at their hands if it had not perished at ours. (2) He sees his spiritual and social ascendancy, the heirloom of 2,000 years, gradually passing away under a system which distributes education to the Shudra, and even the outcaste, as freely as to the Brahmin, and which compels him to rub shoulders with Mhars and Bhangis in railways, rest houses, and courts. Ratnagiri, from which Mr. Barve writes, is about the only district in the Presidency where the low caste man has still to walk out of the road lest his shadow should fall on the Brahmin; and this must be a very painful consideration to the Brahmins elsewhere. (3) Having, owing to our foolish policy of making land freely saleable, been allowed (with his understudy, the Baniah) to grab half the best lands in the country, he lives in dread, lest the wail of the dispossessed peasantry should lead Government to devise some remedial measures to curtail the process of acquisition or diminish its profits. He also has a strong objection to paying taxes, and would like a permanent settlement of his lands at the old, almost nominal, rates. (4) He chafes mightily under a rule of law, which gives the least possible scope for his talents, for his intrigue and cajolery. His outcry against the unsociableness of us aliens, is chiefly based on this feeling. The Brahmin has no intention of letting the Englishman put foot on his verandah, if he can help it; but he would dearly like to be on such terms with Sahib and Madam Sahib as would give him opportunities of whispering the little matters in which he could be obliged as a friend—merely at the expense of a neighbour, or the treasury.

These are some of the reasons why he hates us, and teaches his children to hate us, and to bawl out their hatred in street and alley, under pretence of honouring the wise and peaceful Ganpati. Nor is it unnatural that these feelings should overpower the gratitude which Mr. Barve says he ought to feel: for it is only in accordance with human nature that benefits should be forgotten quickly, and injuries remembered for ever.—Yours, &c.,

INSIGHT.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands'.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1	6
B Mandvi and Umarkhadi	2	2	18
C Dhobie Talao and Khumbharwada	2	1	23
D Girgaum	1	0	5
E Mazagon	1	0	36
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	6
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1a	3	7
Total	7	7	110
Total to date	12,803	10,793	

a From Kalyan on his way to Uran.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	11
Deaths	8

THE RELIEF OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The work of filling up and levelling the compound of the Jhulia Hospital, at Ripon Road, is still being carried on. It is giving employment to over 300 people, and will do so for about another fortnight. Whatever may be said by a few people who object to the continuance of the Plague Committee as to there being no need for official relief measures, the fact remains that this test work has given unmistakeable evidence of the existence of distress in the city. The men and women employed evidently do not belong to the "loafer" class, for, although they receive their pay every evening, they keep regularly at work day after day. The loafers would not do this—having earned enough to supply the needs of the hour, they would make themselves scarce, and would not be seen on the works again until after their little stock was spent, and such helps as begging and stealing can supply had failed them. So anxious are the relief workers not to be superseded by others, that they often arrive on the scene of their daily labours at four o'clock in the morning, although a start is not made until seven o'clock. As the supervision of the camp is carried out by inspectors who have all through been on the Plague Committee staff, the direct cost of the relief is not more than about Rs. 50 per diem, the men receiving three annas and the women two annas each. This outlay does not come from the pockets of the ratepayers, but is provided from moneys subscribed to the Plague Committee for the relief of distress by philanthropic citizens. A list of the places from which the workers come is kept; and goes far to dispose of the allegation that the unemployed in the city at the present time are mere privates in the army of mendicant loafers. The list for the first day showed that the places of origin of the men—243 in number—on the works were as follows: From Azingurh 18, Allahabad 15, Faizabad 10, Cawnpur 12, Sultanpur 4, Ballampur 19, Benares 2, Sarjanpur 13, Tunare, 31 (making a total of 124 from the distant North-West Provinces); Malegaon 30, Nasik 11, Admednagar 5, Khed 30, Poona 10, Akola 3, Parnare 8, Ghodemidi 13, Satara 11, Ghodegaon 4, Karad 4, and Sungunmar 4;—total 243. Attached to the camp there are some 20 nursing mothers, who are accommodated in one of the sheds in the compound, and who receive two annas per diem, and the number of dependents is also swelled by the presence of several small children.

A second relief work will soon be commenced, and will consist of raising and levelling some land situated between Clerk Road and Haines Road, and belonging to Mr. Eknath Khote. That gentleman has handed Mr. James Rs. 250 towards the cost of the work, so that very little, if any, of the outlay will be drawn from the Relief Fund administered by the Plague Committee. This work and that at the Jhulia Hospital will provide employment for about 800 people in all. The question, whether a considerable extension of the operations is required, is engaging the attention of the Plague Committee, and careful enquiries are made by Sir James Campbell and Mr. James in the course of the inspection they make every morning in various parts of the town. As Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s ferry steamers have now commenced running again, the inspection of in-coming passengers will soon enable the authorities to come to a definite conclusion in the matter. Immigration from the more distant parts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri entails very long and trying walks in the monsoon, but when the steamer service is in full working the journey to Bombay can be taken for a few annas. Streams of famine-stricken people are now flowing into Bombay from different parts of the Presidency, specially from Cutch-Mandvi. Should the influx from across the harbour be large and the people be obviously indigent, the Plague Committee will take steps in conjunction with Mr. Playford Reynolds, the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division, to start work on the Chowpatty Estate. Government have already sanctioned estimates for laying out the estate next cold weather in readiness to sell the land for building purposes. The principal work to be done is road-making, and should the evidences of distress continue to increase numbers of men will be set to that task. If necessary employment could be found in the estate for 4,000 or 5,000 people, but the work will not be started as a relief measure unless the evidences as to the need for it is very strong indeed. One advantage of concentrating labour on this work, instead of spreading it over numerous smaller undertakings, will be the greater facility given for supervision. Moreover the camp built on the estate for segregation purposes will be useful in providing accommodation for homeless workers. The grant of ten thousand rupees made to the Committee from the Famine Relief Fund would in that case be allocated to providing a few additional comforts for the workers and in other ways laid down in the rules under which the Famine Fund is expended.

FOUR DEATHS FROM STARVATION IN ONE FAMILY.

Dr. Britto, the Deputy Health Officer, of E Ward reports to the Health Officer the following very sad case. A woman with four children was found a few days ago by him in an cart at Chinchpoogly. They had come from Ambagaum, in the Poona district about fifteen days before. The husband died in Lanowli after four days' fever about a month before the arrival of the party here. The poor woman came to Bombay hoping to find employment in the mills for her son, a boy of twelve. He died on the 24th August from debility due to starvation; two other children also died from the same cause. When the officer's of the Health Department visited the place, the last child, a girl of four was in a dying state This girl and her mother were removed to the Wari Bunder Camp where the girl died. The children were all in a very emaciated condition.

THE QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were 85 persons remaining under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camps on Tuesday last; 115 persons were admitted, 47 were discharged and one died of debility brought on by starvation, leaving 152 under observation.

PARSEE WARDS.

The Senior Medical Officer in charge J. J. Hospital acknowledges with thanks an additional sum of Rs. 650 from Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw, of Aden, to wards improvement of the Parsee wards.

While we are dealing with the effectives of the French Army, it may not be uninteresting to draw attention to the report of Signor Blasorna upon the Italian estimates of the year 1897-98. From this report it appears that there is a considerable discrepancy between the establishments as prescribed in the estimates and those which have been laid down for the organic constitution of the Army. Thus, while the forces should number 13,818 officers and 264,448 men (a total of 278,266), with 48,557 horses, the votes for the financial year show a diminution of 426 officers and 55,111 men, and of 2,669 horses. If the organic effectives were maintained, an increased expenditure of 25,000,000 lire would be involved. Almost all the economies which have been made reduce in some measure the combatant branches, and the infantry has suffered most of all. A sum of 16,000,200 lire has been gained by the suppression of 221 officers and 30,584 men. Economies have been realised on the cavalry to the extent of 2,900,000 lire, and upon the artillery and engineers of 4,400,000 lire. The infantry has but 76 per cent. of its normal strength with the colours, the cavalry 83 per cent., and the artillery and engineers 78 per cent. At the same time, considerable progress has been made, for there are in all about 15,000 more men this year than last.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Intimation has been received that 35 appointments to the Staff Corps will be offered at the Sandhurst examination in November next, inclusive of Queen's Cadets and Honorary Cadets, the sons of officers of the Indian Army.

The Government of India have sanctioned the survey of a light line of railway from Nowshera to Mardan. This line is urgently needed to make our hold on the Swat Valley more secure. Without it a large garrison would inevitably have to be maintained permanently on the Malakand.

Mr. James, Vice-Chairman of the Famine

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. JOHN MILLAIS is writing a life of his father, which he hopes to have ready in the autumn. He is getting some of the material while at Sir John to give him some of their reminiscences of the sittings. Amongst the most interesting of these is Mrs. Perugini (Kate Dickens), who is the original of the sweet-faced maiden in "The Black Brunswicker."

This autumn Messrs. Chapman are to publish The Journals of the Late Walter White, who for long was assistant secretary to the Royal Society. White was a man of the people, and began life as a mechanic. He had an attractive personality, and his position at the Royal Society brought him into contact with many of the celebrities of our time, including Lord Tennyson. His diary ought therefore to be interesting.

One of the novelties of the coming publishing season will be a birthday book consisting of extracts from a hard-working author. By-and-by, no doubt, it will be necessary for every author desiring to be regarded as complete to put forth a birthday book. Would the booksellers allow three pence in the shilling off such wares?

Mr. Archibald Forbes has corrected the last proofs of his life of Napoleon III., and gone to the Continent for a holiday. Messrs. Chatto hope to publish the book about the end of next month. Its contents have been appearing serially in the "Idler." There are, however, changes and additions, for Mr. Forbes is a severe critic unto himself. For frontispiece the book is to have a portrait of Louis Napoleon, reproduced from a private portrait. It shows him as he was during his last years, and certainly he looks in anything but good health.

Mr. Austin Dobson is revising his biography of Hogarth for a new edition which Messrs. Kegan Paul are to publish. The book has been regarded as perhaps our authoritative one upon the subject. No doubt Mr. Dobson's interest in Hogarth arose out of the fact that he was essentially the painter of eighteenth-century life. He has gone over the text carefully and added a complete list of all Hogarth's paintings and their reproduction. The full series of illustrations which the book had in the original form will be continued.

The family to which Mr. Rider Haggard belongs is decidedly a literary one. His brother, Colonel Haggard, has written a number of stories. Now his sister, the Baroness d'Anethan, is to give us a novel. She is married to the Belgian Minister at the Court of the Emperor of Japan. This novel, however, does not relate to Japan, but to Brazil, where the baroness lived for some time. It is a tale of diplomatic life, but so far no title has been selected for it. The volume will be published by Messrs. Chapman in September.

The volume in which Mr. Christie Murray considers his contemporaries in fiction will now be ready at an early date. It runs to 300 pages, and includes matter extra to the papers as they appeared serially. At the outset Mr. Christie Murray reviews the critics, and then he goes on to a word about Dickens, Charles Reade and Stevenson get an essay each, and to do some of the novelists still with us. In closing, Mr. Christie Murray discusses American authorship and our young romancers.

Several English writers are at present engaged upon volumes for Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series. The volume to appear next—that on The Cid Campeador and the waning of the Crescent in the West—is by Mr. Butler Clarke, of Oxford. Professor York-Powell is to tell the story of King Alfred; and Mr. J. W. Headlam, of Cambridge, has Prince Bismarck for text. Two great generals, Marlborough and Moltke, are being treated by Mr. Oman and Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, respectively. Mr. Charles Firth's monogram on Cromwell will necessarily include a review of England under the Puritans. Mr. Robert Dunlop is writing of Daniel O'Connell and Ireland in his time.

Mrs. Bishop has nearly finished the book in which she describes her travels in Korea and other parts of the Far East. Most of the illustration from the photographs are also ready, and they make an interesting gallery. As might be supposed, the book is more than a personal record of travel. Mrs. Bishop discusses some of the political problems of the Far East. It may be mentioned that all her books have sold widely. Her first one, An Englishwoman in America, brought her readers, and she has kept them.

A life of Ambroise Pare, the great French surgeon, is announced by Messrs. Putnam, the writer being Mr. Stephen Paget. Pare has been called the father of modern surgery, and his writings exercised a great influence on its practice in all countries. He was a native of Laval, and flourished at the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was Pare who substituted ligature of the arteries for cauterisation with a red-hot iron after amputation. This book includes a description of Paris in the sixteenth century, and it has illustrations from Pare's own works and contemporary sources.

The Roxburghe Press have in hand for immediate issue a novel entitled The Sorrows of a Society Woman, by Mark English, dealing with some aspects of clairvoyance. Mr. Stanley Waterloo, an American writer, recently made something of a hit here with a story. A new one by him is on Messrs. Black's autumn list. Mr. T. W. Speight has written a novel called The Secret of Wyvern Towers. It will be published by Messrs. Chatto. Mr. John Lane will shortly publish a story by Mr. Stanley Makower, under the title Cecilia. Mr. George Allen promises a volume of fairy stories by Miss Geraldine Mockler. It will be fully illustrated. Still another edition of Scott by Messrs. Black. It has been christened the Victoria edition, and will be in twenty-five volumes at 1s. 6d. the volume.

Mr. Ruskin's lectures on landscape may be ready about the end of October, although no definite date can be given. The memoir of Roddy Owen, by his sister, Mrs. Bovill, and Mr. G. R. Askwith, is now all written. It will have several portraits. Admirers of Washington Irving will welcome a little his own, Chronicles of Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. The writer is Mr. E. M. Bacon. Dr. Hans Gadow is publishing, through Messrs. Black, a travel-volume, with the title In Northern Spain. It will be very fully illustrated. Messrs. Constable report that Nansen's account of his Arctic expedition has sold briskly all through the summer. People sweltering in the heat have evidently found a pleasant change of atmosphere in its pages.

That novelists should make the local colour of their romances the outcome of the study of a particular epoch of history appears to be a most laudable plan. And it is therefore with reluctance that one confesses to reading most of the historical romances of the sort with which we have lately been made familiar with a considerable sense of effort. The earlier parts of *The Chevalier d' Auriac*, by S. Levett-Yeats (Longmans, Green, and Co., 8vo pp. 323, 8s.), caused no serious misgivings, for it was clear that we were being introduced to yet another gentleman of France who was fast in quit of the conventional mould—who was destined successfully to fight his way through 325 pages of unprecedentedly crowded adventure, and in the end marry the lady whom he had saved from death almost as many times as he had saved himself. Despite our prejudices, however, we soon yielded to unexpected attractions in Mr. Yeats's story.

Certain brilliant inconsistencies save the Chevalier's heroism from monotony, and we parted from him feeling that we could easily have stood by him in another fight and assisted him in the discovery of yet another plot. In his preface Mr. Yeats frankly pleads guilty to the employment of an anachronism. He is really guilty of several, though all but the one to which he confesses are trifling. As to his general presentation of the times of Henri Quatre, it may be said that he makes too frequent a use of the expletives of the age. In the rough and ready recipe employed by novelists for the creation of atmosphere the expletive is an ingredient that is too often used in very undue proportions. Some writers, indeed, depend for their historical setting entirely upon the repetition of a few distinctive oaths. One is reminded of The Novel Nautical, that treateth of Sailors' Oaths. One other point may be mentioned; a writer who is so far above the average in intelligence and ability as Mr. Yeats might surely avoid the slovenly split infinitive. But when all has been said, The Chevalier d'Auriac is a capital story, of which Mr. Yeats has no need to be ashamed.

The Master of Dulwich College has chosen happily the leading character of Kallistratus: An Autobiography (Longmans, Green, and Co., London, 8vo, pp. 241), the latest of the short stories with which he amuses some of his leisure hours. Kallistratus is the son of a Greek who has set up an oracle on the banks of the Rhone and deals in responses to those who visit it from among the Gaelic tribes. It is just at this spot that Hannibal crosses the Rhone in his march on Rome. Kallistratus joins his army, while his brother Kallicles and their sister Kallinice, together with a slave, Strabo, find their way to Rome. This gives a good opportunity for describing the chief incidents in the second Punic War as seen from both sides, and Mr. Gilkes has used his opportunity well. Perhaps a little more fulness in the accounts of the battles would have been not unwelcome; but within the author's limits the tactics are well described, and the boys for whom this story is mainly intended will hardly fail to get a clearer conception than from the ordinary text-book. The real hero of the book, of course, is Hannibal, who is painted in the most attractive colours; and the story ends with the scene when the news of his death is brought to Athens, and Kallinice dies of grief—a rather, over-strained incident when the loved one had, apparently, not been seen for some five-and-thirty years. The book is written in scholarly fashion, as might be expected, including some archaic Latin, both verse and prose (though here the spelling might be improved). But it is not easy to see why Mr. Gilkes has shifted the Iargetes from the banks of the Ebro to those of the Rhone.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A BENEVOLENT MAHARANI OF BENGAL.

The *Indian Spectator* notices in graceful terms the death of a benevolent Maharani of Bengal: "We sympathize with Bengal for the loss it has sustained by the death of Maharani Suvarnamayi of Cossimbazaar. By her unobtrusive piety, benevolence and charity the Maharani had won for herself a unique place in the esteem and affections of her province. She was also highly respected by the Government and the title of Maharani, conferred upon her in 1871, was, we are told, in recognition of her munificence and generosity. She belonged to an old and distinguished family and she well kept up its reputation by her remarkable large-heartedness. She was one of the recipients of the Order of the Crown of India and she well deserved the honour. Every way she appears to have been a worthy lady. Bengal may well lament her loss, for with its vast wealth it possesses but few hands as bountiful as Maharani Suvarnamayi's."

LORD SANDHURST AT AHMEDABAD.

Referring to his Excellency the Governor's recent visit to Ahmedabad, the *Indian Spectator* discourses: "A very welcome diversion of public interest was his Excellency the Governor's tour to Ahmedabad. He went there specially to perform two graceful functions, the opening of the new College-building and of an Obstetric ward in the local hospital. The latter owes its existence to the generosity of the veteran, Mr. Runchorlal Chotalal, the hearty praise given to whom by Lord Sandhurst cannot but meet with universal approval. The College, we see, has developed by great bounds, and the day may not be distant when young men from Gujarat will not consider it inferior to the colleges here in Bombay. But if this consummation be realized it will be by private efforts alone and not by the recognition by Government of its obligation to treat the Gujarat College as liberally as it is treating the Dekkan College. But even empty goods will from the highest in the land is not without value. Excellent advice was given by Lord Sandhurst to the pupils and the conductors of the College, as regards the character of true education and the necessity of paying special attention to physical development. But we believe his remarks on the inadvisability of professors dabbling in politics will not find an echo in the hearts of all impartial thinkers. Professors are allowed to be politicians in England and great learning is not thought there to be a disqualification for Parliamentary life. Why should matters be different in India?" The *Rast Goftar* observes shrewdly: "H. E. Lord Shandhurst delivered an effective side-thrust to native politicians when, in his address at the opening ceremony of the Gujarat College he threw out a hint that the professors and instructors, who have to train the minds and understandings of the youth of this country, should not dabble in politics. His Excellency must have found from recent occurrences at Poona that the Hindoo professors and teachers of colleges and schools, which are so largely aided by Government, indulge and dabble more in politics than members of any other profession. These professors" are at the bottom of all political agitations, and being often hostile to individual members of Government, endeavour to sow the seeds of discontent, and create as it were, in the minds of their young charges a certain dislike or contempt for the rulers of the country. Consciously or unconsciously they teach the young idea to shoot generally in the wrong direction, and the result is that the generation of students who pass through their hands is more or less disaffected; and their disaffection soon ripen into sedition and even treason." The "Subodha Patrika" writes: "The Indian youth has much to learn and assimilate at the college at which would stand him in better stead in after-life than any crude ideas of the political and social problems of the day can do. The extent to which congress politics or Ganpati *Melas* find their adherents in the school-going population of the country is hardly a healthy sign of the time. It is the parent of priggishness, impertinence and irreverence, which are by no means valuable or pleasing qualities in any class of people."

ARREST OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

The *Hindustan* is responsible for the following remarks on the arrest of the Natu brothers: "It is now an established fact that the captures of these important factors of Poona society were made by the Government, on the strength of strong proofs of these Natus being implicated in the assassination of the Diamond Jubilee night. Since the *coup d'etat* a month has passed, and yet "the strong reasons" are held in secret. Does the Government mean to say that "the strong reasons" have not been strengthened by further evidence? So far as no evidence is forthcoming, their action will ever remain one of very doubtful statesmanship. Has the whole community conspired against the Government? Has a section? If ay, we do not hesitate to pronounce that the action of Lord Sandhurst has consequently been sporadic and ineffective. Of course, the victims will suffer. But their confederates will go scot-free. This freedom will actually tend to enlarge their influence upon the masses, to breathe a spirit of sedition and fire the faggots of disloyalty. At this juncture of the situation who is there at the helm of government, so utterly unswayed by prepossession, prejudice, passion, as undeviatingly to steer it?"

THE PRESIDENCY PARSI CRICKET MATCH.

The *Indian Spectator* in an appreciative notice of the Presidency Parsee cricket match, says:—"Unique was the patience, steadiness, and staying power which was exhibited by the Europeans in the grand match of the season, the Presidency vs. the Parsees, played nine days ago on the Esplanade. A regular treat was it to Bombay, too much accustomed as it is to fast sensational games of all kinds, with their usual accompaniments of demoralizing leather-hunting on the one hand, or collapse of batsman after batsman, on the other. That excellence can be shown even by a sustained determination not to yield to the almost irresistible temptation to hit free and far, and that thereby even a decidedly superior combination can at least be robbed of a victory which otherwise it would not be very possible to snatch away from them, is a lesson which hardly ever has been practically demonstrated on the Bombay field. Even the Parsees made a creditable approach to this sort of tactics, we believe, in the lately contested match. At one time, their special feature was superabundant animal activity, a disinclination to take matters very seriously in the beginning with a great potentiality for courageous rallying, and a wonderful capacity for stealing runs. Experience seems to be teaching them that attractive as these tendencies are, they are not always safe; and that steady scientific play is the one in which they must obtain thorough mastery if they wish to retain that palm which they have, to the sincere admiration of all won in Indian cricket. They must specially thank Dr. Pavri not only for his clever captainship, but for the suavity and gentility with which he has quietly put an end the ruinous splits that brought Parsee cricket to the dogs during his absence from India." The "Rast Goftar" states: "Although the great cricket match between the Parsees and the Presidency has ended in a draw, the struggle was deeply interesting from start to finish, and towards the close, while the Presidency was doing all it could to avert defeat, the excitement grew intense. It increased with the fall of each wicket, and had the Parsees but half an hour or most on hand the victory would have been theirs. The Englishmen judging rightly that against the dangerous bowling they had to face, to play for victory would be in all probability to court defeat, decided only to keep up the wickets as long as they could, allowing the runs to take care of themselves. The game was, therefore, painfully slow and dull to witness; but as an exhibition of coolness, patience and endurance, it was a good lesson for the Parsees. We are sure that, under similar circumstances, although the Parsees might possibly have won the game, they would most probably have lost it. Certain it is that they would have shown themselves lacking in the moral qualities, which enable their opponents to draw the game out of the fire."

PUNDITA RAMABAI AND THE POONA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

Regarding the serious allegations made by Pundita Ramabai in her letter to the *Guardian*, which were contradicted by his Excellency the Governor, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: "We see we did an injustice to *Pundita* Ramabai when we expressed our wonder why she was silent over the categorical and forcible denial of the truth of all her allegations against the Poona Plague Hospital. Quietly has she declared, if our Poona contemporaries are to be believed, that she sticks to all what she said in her letter to the *Guardian* and to deny to-day even the truth thereof. As we are however to have no more enquiry the matter must conclude here, unless it comes up in the trials for which all are writing with suppressed breath, almost all, we ought to say, for there are irrepressible spirits here and in England too, the one ill-informed and safe because at a distance, and the other, well-informed and quite at comfort in the assurance of the goodwill of the powers in the ascendant for the time being, who will continue to spurn gentle language and cool thinking, and even boldly venture into regions of unmistakeably "veiled" contempt of court." The *Rast Goftar* writes: "Some of the native papers appear to make the most of an interview a representative of the *Dnyan Prakash* and the Poona correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras has had with Pundita Ramabai last week, on the subject of the accusations made by her against the management of the Poona Plague Hospital in the columns of the *Guardian*. H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who had evidently caused full and fair enquiries to be made in the matter, characterized these accusations as "grossly inaccurate and misleading," and though a sort of an open challenge was thrown out by H. E. the Governor, the Pundita very wisely remained quiet over the affair, until a "representative" of a paper called the *Dnyan Prakash*, which is not known to the newspaper-reading public either by its name or fame, interviewed her, and she is reported to have confirmed the statements made by her in the columns of the *Guardian*. The account of the interview, as published by some of these native papers, is as incomplete as it is disappointing, as coming from a lady who has always been credited with far greater intelligence and prudence than were displayed in her so-called interview. Taking all the facts into consideration, we are inclined to believe that the statements originally made by the Pundita were on a par with those to which Mr. Golchair had recently given currency in England, many of the accusations being apparently the creation of an hyper-sensitive and overwrought imagination." The *Subodha Patrika* says: "Anent her letter in the *Bombay Guardian* of 22nd May last, Pandita Ramabai has now publicly declared that what she wrote to the *Guardian* was perfectly correct and that she was not willing to withdraw a syllable of it, if she were asked to do so, stating that as she wrote the letter in question from the hospital there could be no mistake about the particulars. While H. E. Lord Sandhurst pronounced her statement to be "grossly inaccurate and misleading" in his speech in the Legislative Council but a short time ago. The Panditabai further affirms, that the girl in question can be produced to tell the story of her shame. If so, the affair would seem to admit of further investigation. And it is perhaps desirable for the satisfaction of the public that this should be done.

THE NEPALESE AND BUDDHA.

FROM a paper in the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" for July, by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, M. R. A. S., Judge of Gorakhpur, now reprinted by the author, we learn some rather disturbing news about the action of the Nepalese Government with regard to the birthplace of Gautama Buddha, and the ruins of Kapilavastu. It will remembered that last December, by a fortunate accident, Dr. Fuhrer and Mr. Duncan Ricketts came across the Asoka Pillar which set at rest doubts as to the exact site of the traditional birthplace of Gautama Buddha in the Lumbini Garden. At that time Dr. Fuhrer wished to excavate the ruins of Kapilavastu, the capital of Buddha's father, situated about 18 miles north-west of this column. The Nepalese Durbar had promised to allow the whole site, seven or eight miles in circumference, and containing vast ruins of stupas, monasteries and palaces, to be excavated last winter, but when Dr. Fuhrer wished this work carried out he was told that owing to the famine it was not thought advisable to assemble a large number of workmen on one spot for several months, and the excavations must be postponed. Mr. Vincent Smith says he has since learned that as soon as Dr. Fuhrer's back was turned the Nepalese Governor caused considerable excavations to be made round the Nigliva pillar in the hope of discovering treasure. A building, possibly a monastery, was unearthed, containing many rooms. Mr Smith goes to say that it is extremely difficult on political grounds alone, to induce the Nepalese Government to admit explorations by Europeans and in addition nothing will persuade the Nepalese that Englishmen digging among old ruins can really want anything but treasure. They listen politely to protestations of interest in ancient history, but they regard them merely as lies intended to cover the real object of the explorers. A very determined effort will, therefore, have to be made if any serious scientific examination of the vast ruins of Kapilavastu is to be accomplished, Mr. Smith suggests that the Asiatic Societies should at once combine to urge the Government of India strongly to make representations to Nepal. Without that influence Mr. Smith evidently fears that nothing will be accomplished. It would certainly be a great pity if the groundless suspicions of the Nepal Government or its misunderstanding of our motives should put a stop to the excavations which promise to be so full of antiquarian interest. It must be remembered that unless the excavations are undertaken before the ruins are disturbed by ignorant people on the look out for treasure much of their scientific value may be lost, and there is for that reason the greater need that something should be done quickly.

In the course of his paper Mr. Vincent Smith says that in May last Dr. W. Hoey, Magistrate of Gorakhpur, and Mr. Walter Lupton, Joint Magistrate, visited Rumindei and discovered that a small shrine close to the pillar contains a statue of Maya giving birth to the Buddha. With persuasion and rupees they induced the Brahmin in charge to overcome his religious scruples and let them see the image. It is nearly life size, and represents the infant, according to the legend, emerging from the right side of his mother and being received by attendants. Dr. Hoey was unable to see whether or not the image was inscribed. Mr. Smith reproduces the five-line inscription on the Rumindei pillar, with Dr. Buhler's transcription of it; the latter we may quote:—1. Devana-piyana Piyadasina lajina-visat-vasabhisitena 2. atana agacha mahiyite hida Budhejate Sakyamuni-ti. 3. silа-vigadabhi-cа kalapita. silа-thabhe cа usapapite. 4. hida-bhagavani-Jate-ti Lumminigame ubalike-kate. 5. athabhagiye cа.

The main purport is that King Piyadasi, beloved of the Devas, when anointed 20 years (the 21st year of his reign) came to this spot, and worshipped, saying "Here was Budha Sakyamuni born," and caused a stone pillar to be erected testifying: "Here in the Lummini village was the Honourable One born." By the way, Mr. Vincent Smith himself, with Mr. Dunkan Ricketts, narrowly escaped discovering the importance of this pillar a dozen years ago. The former knew of the existence of the pillar then, and Mr. Ricketts, who lived only five miles away, sent him rubbings of the mediæval scribblings on the exposed part of the pillar. Seeing that these writings were of no interest Mr. Smith took no further interest in the matter, and so lost an opportunity for fame.—*Pioneer*.

THE NEW CRITICISM.

A FORECAST of what we are coming to in the matter of literary reviewing is given in the monthly magazine of the "New York Critic." Here are some extracts from the very latest announcement:

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Clutches the Heart Strings.
SEVEN (7) HEROINES.
Four blondes, three brunettes.
SIX (6) HEROES.
Count them for yourself.
One a gambler, one a nobleman, the others, ministers, burglars, divorces, and college athletes.
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Enacted simultaneously in London, Duluth, and Smolensk.
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CHIEF INCIDENTS.

Two	Railroad Collisions	Two
Six	Marriages	Six
Two	Abductions	Two
Twelve	Court Scenes	Twelve
Nine	Scandals	Nine
Three	Death Beds (all fatal)	Three
One	Subway Explosion	One

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT.

N.B.—Costumes in this novel described by "Gyp"; subtleties by Henry James; love scenes by Ella Wheeler W . . . x; railroad accidents by Jukai; abductions by Edgar Saltus; court scenes by Anna Katharine Green; scandals by the editor of the J——; marriage services by a corps of carefully selected and highly trained bishops; drunks and disorderlies by Stephen Crane.

Scrip and Company, Publishers, New York.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 10th August, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	August 10. Rs.	A.	P.	August 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,35,1,946	2	1	1,23,35,984	1	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,94,31,81	9	3	6,07,17,731	9	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,55,572	6	4	4,63,665	5	3
Sundries	20,26,648	10	0	20,86,933	0	6
	Rs. 10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	79,37,742	0	0	81,06,738	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	75,14,218	0	0	80,28,595	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,42,26,627	15	5	1,58,63,900	12	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,95,88,347	6	7	2,08,83,788	13	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,04,70,023	5	9	1,09,86,969	2	4
Balances with other Banks	7,47,388	6	4	3,61,595	7	8
Bullion	2,846	13	0	2,898	11	0
Dead Stock	13,38,613	8	10	13,37,296	11	6
Stamps	7,976	4	6	7,581	3	0
Sundries	12,66,450	12	2	12,49,638	0	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,14,55,468	0	2	1,97,96,169	5	4
Do. at Branches	1,87,58,233	4	11	1,89,96,141	5	3
	Rs. 10,33,15,768	11	8	10,36,04,314	0	9

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 17th August, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	8,43,663	Inc.
Do. at Branches	20,09,634	Dec.
Other Deposits	13,85,930	Inc.
Post Bills	8,293	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,84,373	Inc.
Loans	16,37,273	do.
Accounts of Credit	13,75,541	do.
Mercantile Bills	3,14,913	do.
Cash at Head Office	6,59,259	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,69,762	do

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NOTICES.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis confirm the pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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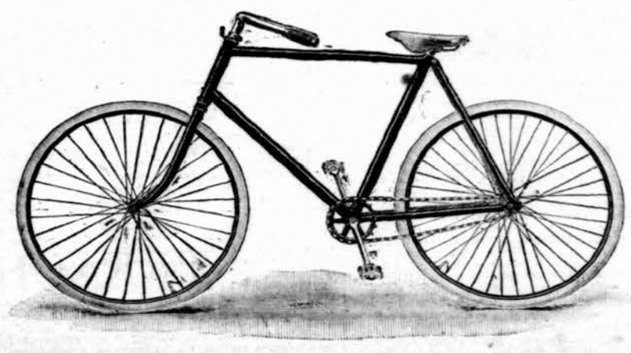

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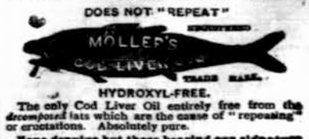

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